THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 187.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1849. [PRICE 6d.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM ALL STATE-INTERFERENCE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, June the 18th. The Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock, by THOMAS PRICE, Esq., LL.D., the Treasurer, and the Meeting will be addressed by W. S. Crawford, Esq., M.P.; Charles Lushington, Esq., M.P.; W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P.; George Thompson, Esq., M.P.; Richard Gardner, Esq., Rev. Henry Richard, Charles Gilpin, Esq., and other gentlemen.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Offices; Mr. GILPIN'S, 5, Bishopsgate Without; Mr. FOSTER'S, 349, Oxford-street; Mr. BIDGOOD'S, 7, Vigo-street, Regent-street; Smith's Library, Brewer-street, Golden-square; and Mudie's Library, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS,
4, Crescent, Blackfriars. Secretary.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY; established 1837. No. 62, King William-street. Capital, One Million.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Houses, Furniture, Stock in Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, and risks of all descriptions insured at moderate rates.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.—All business relating to Life Assurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, transacted on the most liberal terms.

LOANS of £1,000 and under advanced on personal security and the deposit of a Life Policy.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.
SOUTHFIELD'S-PLACE, LEICESTER.

THE MISSES MIALL, whose School has been Established for upwards of Ten Years, have Vacancies for THREE or FOUR BOARDERS. The advantages enjoyed by their pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training.

The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural, and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure, rather than a task.

The best masters are engaged for French, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Calesthenics. The house is spacious and airy, situated in a pleasant and healthy locality. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum.

References—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe. Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. M. Obery, A.M., Halifax; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their brothers, Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe; and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION. Established by Royal Charter in the reign of King George the First, for LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE INSURANCES.

Offices:—7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street.

The Expenses of managing the Life Department are defrayed by the Corporation, and not taken from the Premium Fund.

Profits are added as a Bonus to Policies, or paid in Cash, or applied in Abatement of the Annual Premiums.

The Assured are exempt from all liability of Partnership.

A Low Fixed Rate without participation of Profits.

Parties proceeding out of the limits of Europe are liberally treated.

FIRE INSURANCE on every description of Property at moderate Rates, and MARINE INSURANCE at the current Premiums.

Prospectuses free on personal or written application.

LAURENCE, Secretary.

TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.

WANTED, for a well-educated YOUTH, a Situation as APPRENTICE in a Dissenter's Family, where a good business is done. If the Music Business be combined with it the preference will be given.

Apply, stating terms, pre-paid, to A. B., Post Office, Chichester, Sussex.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR LIGHT OVER-COAT, the SUMMER PALLIUM. Price, with Silk Sleeve Linings, 45s. This is, in every sense, a genuine, respectable, and first-rate Garment, requiring the recommendation of no merely clap-trap pretensions. The well-known WATER-PROOF PALLIUM defies any amount of rain, and is reputed the most useful, economical, and popular garment ever invented, 45s. and 50s. The NEW DEMI PALLIUM for morning, business, or country wear, 25s. to 35s. A very large stock, also, of Summer Coats of all kinds, Shooting Jackets, &c., kept to select from.

W. BERDOE, Tailor, &c., 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL.

S. S. BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES —the same movements, in silver cases, at £2 15s.—at his manufactory, 63, CORNHILL, three doors from Bishopsgate-street.—S. S. BENSON begs respectfully to inform the public that while his entire stock of gold and silver watches are marked at the lowest possible price, no watch shall be put into the hands of his customers unless it is in every respect such as can be recommended. A large and beautiful stock can be selected from. Highly-finished movements, four holes jewelled, rich gold dials, and every improvement. A written warranty for two years, and sent post-free upon receipt of Post-office or banker's order. A splendid stock of fine gold chains at their weight for sovereigns. N.B.—The large profits usually charged upon watches have induced the proprietor to manufacture the whole of his stock, and the great quantity sold enables him to make them at the above very low prices. A discount of five per cent. allowed where two or more watches are taken.—63, Cornhill.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL,
For Fatherless Children under Eight Years of Age, without distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion.

THE ELEVENTH ELECTION of this Charity will be held on MONDAY, the 18th of June, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of choosing TEN Children from the List of approved Candidates.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR
will take the Chair at Twelve o'clock punctually, when the Poll will commence, to close at Three o'clock precisely.

Suitable accommodation will be provided for ladies.

OFFICE, 32, POULTRY, where forms of application and lists of Subscribers may be had gratuitously, and every information on any day from Ten till Four.

Subscriptions most thankfully received.

Life Subscription, £5 5s.; Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d.; entitling to one vote at each election.

The votes increase in proportion to the Subscription.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to WILLIAM STRUDWICKE, Sub-Secretary.

DAVID W. WIRE, } Hon.
THOMAS W. AVELING, } Secs.

Office, 32, Poultry.

IRON, HARDWARE, AND METAL TRADES' PENSION SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—The SEVENTH ELECTION of PENSIONERS will take place in NOVEMBER next. The candidates must be deserving and necessitous persons, occupying, or having occupied, the station of master, traveller, clerk, warehouseman, foreman, or apprentice, in any branch of the iron, hardware, or metal trades, in any part of Great Britain; or the widows of such persons. Printed forms of application may be had of the undersigned, to whom they are to be returned, filled up with the required particulars, on or before the 6th of August next, after which day no application relating to this election can be received.

Further information may be obtained on application to any member of the committee in town or country, or to

THOMAS HAWKINS,
67, Upper Thames-street, London. Hon. Secretary.

At the Sixth Election, on the 28th May, 1849, the following persons were elected to Pensions of 20 guineas each per annum; viz.:—

George Allan, of Darlaston and Norton Folgate, by	2,481 votes.
Geo. Paul, of Bury St. Edmunds, by	2,169 ,,
John Line, of Birmingham, by	1,020 ,,
Robert Frost, of Plymouth, by	943 ,,
Sarah Littlewood, of Sheffield, by	788 ,,
Ann Robinson, of London, by	766 ,,

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!!

DR. JAMES BOOTH, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, still continues to supply the afflicted with his Celebrated CURE for SINGLE and DOUBLE RUPTURES, the efficacy of which is now too well established to need comment. It is easy in application, causes no inconvenience whatever, and will be sent, post free, on receipt (by letter) of 5s. in Postage Stamps. Dr. B. begs to caution the public against any quacks who may pretend to cure Ruptures, he being the sole possessor of the ONLY REMEDY ever known.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's brushes. The tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, 1s. Peculiarly penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new velvet brush, and immense stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co.'s only Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street. Caution.—Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's, adopted by some houses.

METCALFE'S ALKALINE TOOTH-POWDER contains no acids, nor anything that can injure the finest enamel; it thoroughly removes the tartar and other impurities, produces a beautiful white appearance, has a fragrant perfume, and tends to sweeten and purify the breath. Wholesale and retail of Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co., Brush Makers to H.R.H Prince Albert, 2s. per box. Caution.—The genuine powder has the Royal Arms, combined with those of H.R.H. Prince Albert, on the lid of the box, and the signature and address of the firm, thus, "Metcalfe, Bingley and Co., 130 B, Oxford-street."

PALETOT EMPORIUM, 37, POULTRY. The PALETOT reduced to £1 16s., and the cloth of a much finer texture than the "original Paletot." The Manufacturing Partner in this Establishment having lived some time with Messrs. H. I. and D. Nicoll, of Regent-street, has paid much attention to this generally approved garment, and can recommend it to purchasers as being superior as well as 6s. less in price. Every size kept ready made.

The OXONIAN (new coat), £1 15s. The most graceful garment of the day.

Black Dress Coats...	£2	7	6	Made from Saxony West of England Cloth, Fast Colour.
Do. Frock do.	2	15	0	

SAXONY BLACK TROUSERS, £1 5s.; and Fancy Trousers and Waistcoats in every variety.

The "PALETOT EMPORIUM" is not one of the common advertising ready-made shops of the day, but is opened on the principle of giving the fashion, quality, and workmanship of the best West-end Tailors on the most economical terms for cash. First-rate talent is employed in the cutting department, and none but the best workmen kept, and as the business is under the direction of the principals, the Public have a guarantee of everything being well done, from the first purchases of Woollens of the best manufacturers down to the finish of the garment.

Observe: "PALETOT EMPORIUM," 37, POULTRY, near the Bank.

SAYCE'S
AUSTRALIAN WOOL SURCOAT
A NEW LIGHT OVERCOAT FOR THE SPRING,
May suitably be worn with or without a coat under.
TWO GUINEAS.
53, CORNHILL.

SUMMER DRINKS.
IMPORTANT TO PASTRYCOOKS, CONFECTIONERS, FRUITERERS, and those who suffer from Heat.

MONSIEUR VILLENEUVE, 6, Spur-street, Leicester-square, will forward, on receipt of 24 Postage Stamps, his invaluable collection of Recipes for wholesome and refreshing beverages, printed on beautiful paper, with full directions, for the exhilarating NECTAR of the GODS (justly esteemed by the public), LEMONADE, Milk ditto, LEMON SHERBET, RASPBERRYADE, SPRUCE BEER, GINGER BEER, &c. &c. The last is a most valuable recipe. Also in Powders, LEMON KALI—an indescribably refreshing beverage, ready at any time by dipping a tea-spoonful in a glass of water—LEMONADE, AERATED SODA, SEIDLITZ, GINGER BEER, &c. &c. The value of these recipes cannot be too highly estimated, for, while they will prove a source of great profit to the before-mentioned trades, to Families and those who suffer from the warm weather they are truly indispensable, inasmuch as it refreshes and makes them re-assume their former comely appearance, at a nominal expense, without any trouble. M. V. thanks the numerous members of the glorious Temperance Society who have honoured him with their patronage, and assures them that he will use every available means to make them more extensively known.

A WEEK'S WASH IN 1½ HOUR, AND NO LABOUR, BY USING
HARPER TWELVETREES' GENUINE CONCENTRATED WASHING PREPARATION.

No rubbing is required, and the Linen is rendered of virgin whiteness, whilst not the slightest injury is sustained. Sold in Bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d.—The 1s. 6d. Bottles contain sufficient for forty-eight gallons of water, which will boil three lots of clothes, being equal to 144 gallons.

All the leading Journals in the Kingdom have spoken favourably of this invaluable process, now adopted in most of the Infirmaries, Asylums, Public Institutions, and Families, throughout the Kingdom.

Manufactured only by Twelvetrees, Brothers, Ink and Blacking Manufacturers, Millman-street, Bedford-row, London; and sold Wholesale by Barclay and Sons, Sutton, Roberts, Hodgkinson, &c. &c. &c.

CAUTION.—No CHEMICAL or POTASH Preparations are introduced, which are so notoriously injurious to Linen.

NERVOUS SUFFERERS, &c., are respectfully informed that MENTAL or NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, which for 3,000 years were incurable, have for 20 years been CURED by the Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY, formerly of Cambridge University. Dr. Moseley having discovered means for curing himself of a deep-rooted nervous complaint of 14 years' standing, from benevolence tried the same means on others, and having first cured a case of violent nervousness, and then of melancholy, his house was soon besieged by nervous sufferers, whose complaints he found himself able so perfectly to cure, that sympathy and a sense of duty to God have impelled him ever since to devote his attention to mental disease; and as out of 18,000 applicants, he knows not 30 uncured who have followed his advice, he feels himself justified in assuring nervous sufferers they can (D. V.) be cured as certainly as water quenches thirst. Thousands of cures attesting this, the doctor's table is loaded with applications, and his house often crowded with applicants for advice and the ordinary and extra means of cure. A Pamphlet, with full particulars, will be franked to any address if two stamps are sent to 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square. Apply or write. At Home from Eleven to Three. Means of cure sent to all parts.

THE TWO ROYAL BLUE HOUSES.
ISLINGTON AND SHOREDITCH.

BONNETS.—E. W. FREESTONE respectfully calls the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, to the extensive alterations and improvements he has recently effected in his Establishments, by the erection of additional Show-rooms, &c., which will enable him to afford increased facilities for the inspection of his varied and extensive Stock of LADIES' BONNETS of every description, confessedly the largest and most unique in the Metropolis, and comprising the *élite* of the newest Parisian Fashions, full 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house. Manufacturing his own goods, and possessing the advantages of Cash Purchases in the provincial markets, combined with many years' experience in every branch of the trade, both wholesale and retail, he confidently hopes his system of business will be found fully commensurate with the times, each article being sold at the lowest remunerating profit. The Show-rooms are replete with every novelty, the newest Continental and English styles being continually added. The especial consideration of Committees and Secretaries of Clothing Societies, Public Institutions, and Charities of every description, is requested to the unparalleled bargains they can ensure in their purchases, realizing a saving of cent. per cent.

E. W. F. would also direct attention to the Patent Bleach adopted by him, ensuring a purity and delicacy of colour without the use of deleterious acids, so detrimental to fine fabrics; likewise to the superiority of his Blocking process, attained by hydraulic pressure. Every description of Millinery, Morning, Leghorn, Chip, Tuscan, Rice, and other Bonnets, with Rustic-eating, Fishing, Gardening, and other Hats, and Ornamental Plaits of all kinds. Shippers, Milliners, Drapers, and Country dealers, supplied at Dunstable prices. Straw Bonnets cleaned at 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen. Orders per post, with a remittance, promptly executed.

Observe! THE ROYAL BLUE HOUSES, 11, High-street, Islington, and 152, High-street, Shoreditch. E. W. FREESTONE, Proprietor.

CAUTION.—No connexion with any other House bearing a similar designation.

Now ready, in One Volume, Royal 18mo, price 2s. 6d.,

ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY,

AND

WORKINGS OF WILLINGHOOD.

By EDWARD MIALL.

"The republication of these essays in a separate form is most reasonable, and can scarcely fail to be productive of much good. It is not necessary that we should describe them. They are like all the productions of their author, lucid, nervous, logical, and earnest; and we know few better services that can be rendered to Nonconformity than the extensive diffusion of such a volume. We are especially solicitous that our young men should make it their chosen companion. It will serve at once to brace their intellects, and to deepen their attachment to those sacred principles which lie at the basis of genuine Christianity."—*Eclectic Review.*

"Here, in the compass of a small volume, we have a series of articles from the *Nonconformist* in vindication of 'liberty of conscience.' Mr. Miall has won so many admirers throughout the country, by his vigorous and powerful advocacy of perfect religious freedom, that little doubt can be entertained of the wide and ready diffusion of this new tribute to a cause which he loves so devotedly and serves so well."—*Gateshead Observer.*

"This neat little volume is a reprint of the able and interesting series of Essays which appeared, under the above titles, in the *Nonconformist* last year. We perused many of the essays, as they originally appeared from time to time, with much gratification, and we have no doubt they will meet with, as they deserve, an extensive circulation in their present more convenient and connected shape."—*Leicester Mercury.*

"We are quite sure that the preservation of these essays, in a permanent and portable form, will be received as a timely gift by the Nonconformist body."—*Western Times.*

"The literary merits of Mr. Miall's work are considerable. The style is vigorous and lively, abounding with illustrations."—*Manchester Examiner.*

London: ARLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 1d., by post 2d.; or 6s. per 100,

THE SUFFRAGE;

OR,

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE MIDDLE AND LABOURING CLASSES.

By EDWARD MIALL.

This Tract, of which already upwards of forty editions have been issued, is republished at the present crisis with the object of promoting an union of all classes to effect a full, fair, and free representation of the people.

"The subject is discussed with remarkable vigour, earnestness, and ability; and those who may not be prepared to adopt the conclusions of the writer, will nevertheless be pleased with his fresh and masculine style, the force of his logic, and the felicity of his illustrations."—*Newcastle Guardian.*

London: MIALL and COCKSHAW, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

HALSE'S LETTERS on MEDICAL GALVANISM.

LETTER V.

GALVANISM.—THE REV. MR. WESLEY'S OPINION OF ELECTRICITY AS "THE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE."—That my letters on Galvanism as a remedial agent have attracted considerable notice, is evident from the fact that I am daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the Kingdom respecting them. I have maintained, for several years past, that, if there be in nature an universal medicine, that form of electricity called Galvanism is that medicine. I was not aware that any one had expressed the same opinion before; but a kind friend, of Hull, has written to me, that, on November 10th, 1760, Mr. Wesley published to the world the same opinion. In speaking of electricity, his words are: "One remedy I must aver, from personal knowledge, grounded on a thousand experiments, to be far superior to all the other medicines I have known—I mean electricity. I cannot but entreat all who are well-wishers to mankind, to make full proof of this. Certainly, it comes the nearest to an universal medicine of any yet known in the world." Such was this great man's opinion of this powerful agent, and even at a time when the apparatus was in its rudest form. What would he now say of it were he to visit my operating rooms, and see five patients under the process all at once, and all feeling as comfortable as if they were in their own easy chairs at home? In this room he would behold a lady reading Eliza Cook's poems; in another room he would hear two gentlemen discussing politics; and, in a third room, two children reciting stories to each other; and all of them under the galvanic operation—so free is my method of all unpleasantness, and so completely have I this powerful agent under control. I say, that in Mr. Wesley's day such a thing must have been considered an impossibility, but we see what industry and perseverance will accomplish. In a letter which appeared in the *Times* two years since, I predicted that, in the course of a few years, there would scarcely be a town or village in the kingdom without a galvanic apparatus. Already is a great part of my prediction fulfilled, for I daily hear of some new provincial practitioner. I wish them success. Scores of medical men in the metropolis are also using the galvanic apparatus; and, unfortunately, scores of very ignorant men are also using it. These latter gentry scrape together three guineas; they then buy an electro-magnetic apparatus, stick a brass plate on their door, and profess to galvanise patients. I have repeatedly stated that the electro-magnetic apparatus is quite useless as a remedial agent; for instead of strengthening the nerves it irritates them, and produces weakness where strength should be produced. As Galvanism is now generally admitted to be an all-powerful remedial agent, and as thousands have been restored by its means to the blessings of health, I think I deserve the thanks of the public at large for being the means of making it so popular, for to me is the credit due, and to me alone. True, there were a few straggling practitioners before my time; one here, another somewhere about the Land's-end, and another in Dublin, neither of whom could manage to keep the wolf from the door. In three years I have made Galvanism a popular remedy, but it has cost me £3,000 worth of advertisements to do it.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE,
22, Brunswick-square, London.

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headaches, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week.

THE HAIR.

THE Rev. H. LUTE will send any one, on receipt of Twenty-four Postage-stamps, TWO NEW HAIR-DYE RECIPES; a Liquid and Powder far superior to all the trashy recipes ever before known. They produce any shade of colour required instantly, and being used with a brush, are easy in application, requiring no assistance; they are really unexceptionable (see Testimonials.) Also the recipe of his HAIR GENERANT for producing Eyebrows, Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., in an incredibly short time, and for reproducing the Hair in baldness. These recipes are conscientiously guaranteed never to fail. Address, Rev. H. LUTE, 9, Cadogan-street, Chelsea, London.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

	£	s.	d.
Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	2	12	0
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished	0	14	6
Sets of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating	5	5	0
Solid rosewood cabriole drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing	0	18	6
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriole front, spring stuffing	4	17	
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0	13	6
Rosewood couch to match	4	0	0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth	3	13	6
Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	6	6	0
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished	2	12	0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant)	4	14	6
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles	4	14	6
Ditto, very superior	£5	15s. 6d. to	6 16 6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices	2	12	6
Japanned French bedsteads, all sizes and colours	1	3	6
Superior ditto	1	9	0
Mahogany half-tester bedstead, with cornices	3	10	0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames	£2	2s to	10 10 0
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames	5s.	to	1 12 0

RICHARD A. C. LOADER,
24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

PATENT GUTTA PERCHA HARNESS WAREHOUSE, 546, Oxford-street. Manufactory, 2 Regent-street, City-road, London.

H. HARRISON, late W. E. WASHBOURNE, begs to call attention to the GUTTA PERCHA HARNESS, manufactured by himself under License from the Gutta Percha Company's Patent, which possesses many and great advantages hitherto unattainable. It has those of Cheapness of first Cost, Durability, Lightness, and saving of the expense and trouble of Oiling; and if by any accident it should be cut or broken, is easily repaired, and without expense. H. Harrison also keeps on sale a large assortment of all articles now made of Gutta Percha. Every kind of Riding and Driving Whips; Plaited and Solid Mill-bands and Tubing; Inkstands, Picture-frames, Dessert and Card Plates; Ornaments and Devices in great variety, Fire-buckets, Bowls, and every new article, as soon as they are invented and manufactured.

List of Prices sent free on application by post.

GUTTA PERCHA DUBBING, made by WASHBOURNE, only, is an article which none exposed to the weather, or liable to take cold, should be without; it renders Boots and Shoes, &c., waterproof, soft, and durable, and is invaluable at this changeable season of the year. Sold in pots at 3d., 6d., and 1s., by most Bootmakers and Saddlers.

H. HARRISON'S, late W. E. WASHBOURNE'S Manufactory and Warehouse, 546, Oxford-street, London.

R. SNOWDEN & CO., PATENTEES.

PATENT PURIFIED COFFEE NIBS.—It has been proved, by high chemical testimony, as well as by high mercantile authority, that Coffee is rendered more pure and wholesome by SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFYING PRINCIPLE than by any other known process.

It is more easily fined, most ECONOMICAL, and is strongly recommended by the first physicians in the metropolis, as less irritating than Coffee prepared on any other principle.

Sold only by the Patentees or their Agents, in 1 lb., 2 lb., or 3 lb. canisters, at 1s. 8d. and 2s. per pound, ready ground.

Families wishing to grind their own can have Snowden's ROYAL PATENT DRESSED COFFEE NIBS, ready for grinding, in 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb., and 6 lb. packages.

R. SNOWDEN and CO., Patentees of the Purified and Dressed Coffees, City-road and East-road, London.

Agents appointed in leading situations in large towns.

MERCHANTS' ACCOUNT BOOKS, made to any pattern and ruling, of the finest first-class papers, bound in the most durable manner in any style, and paged or folioed in type without additional cost, on a reduced scale of charges calculated to meet the times.

WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, and STATIONERY of every description, of the best quality, on the like scale. List on application.

F. W. RALPH, Commercial Stationer, 36, Throgmorton-street, Bank.

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,

PATENTEES, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

IT cannot now be doubted, even by the most sceptical, but that Gutta Percha must henceforward be regarded as one of the blessings of a gracious Providence, inasmuch as it affords a sure and certain protection from cold and damp feet, and thus tends to protect the body from disease and premature death. Gutta Percha soles keep the feet WARM in COLD, and DRY in WET WEATHER. They are much more durable than leather, and also cheaper. These soles may be steeped for months together in cold water, and, when taken out, will be found as firm and dry as when first put in. No one whose occupation exposes him to wet and rain should be without Gutta Percha. Those who are troubled in winter with cold feet will be glad to read the following letter from the celebrated Dr. Cumming, of London:—

"Lowndes-street, November 12th.

"I have for some time worn the Gutta Percha soles, and am very happy to bear testimony to the admirable qualities of this substance, for the purpose of shoe-making, for it is not only very durable, but perfectly impervious to wet. The Gutta Percha, I find, possesses properties which render it invaluable for winter shoes. It is, compared with leather, a slow conductor of heat; the effect of this is, that the warmth of the feet is retained, however cold the surface may be on which the person stands, and that clammy dampness, so objectionable in the wear of India-rubber shoes, is entirely prevented. JAMES C. CUMMING, M.D."

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING

being so extraordinary a conductor of sound, is now being extensively used as speaking tubes in mines, manufactories, hotels, warehouses, &c. A conversation may be distinctly carried on by means of a small Gutta Percha tube between two parties at the distance of a quarter or even half a mile from each other. This tubing may also be applied in churches and chapels for the purpose of enabling deaf persons to listen to the sermon, &c. For conveying messages from one room or building to another, or from the mast-head to the deck of a vessel, it is invaluable.

MILL BANDS.

The increasing demand for the Gutta Percha strapping for driving-bands, lathe-straps, &c., fully justifies the strong recommendations they have everywhere received.

Their durability and strength—permanent contractility and uniformity of substance—their non-susceptibility of injury from contact with oils, grease, acids, alkalis, or water—and the facility with which the only joint required can be made in bands of from 200 to 300 feet long—render them superior for almost all working purposes, and decidedly economical.

PUMP BUCKETS, CLACKS, &c.

Few applications of Gutta Percha appear likely to be of such extensive use to manufacturers, engineers, &c., as the substitution of it for leather in pump-bucket valves, &c. These buckets can be had of any size or thickness without seam or joint, and as cold water will never soften them, they seldom need any repair. Many of these buckets have now been in use for several months in various manufactories, and the owners state, that nothing can exceed the satisfaction they have given.

PICTURE FRAMES.

The Gutta Percha Company having supplied HER MAJESTY the QUEEN with several elaborate Gutta Percha picture frames for Buckingham-palace (which have been highly approved by the Royal Family), fully anticipate a great demand for frames from the nobility throughout the country. In order that the picture-frame makers may not be thus injured, the Company will supply the trade with the mouldings, corner and centre pieces, &c., and allow them to make up the frames. In making this concession, the Company desire to evince the feeling they have always indulged, of being anxious, as far as possible, to aid, rather than to injure the various trades that are more or less affected by the application of Gutta Percha.

Gutta Percha soles, solution, inkstands, card trays, medallions, picture frames, brackets, mouldings, window-blind cornices, vases, fire buckets, bowls, pen trays, bougies, catheters, stethoscopes, thin lining, thread, flower-pots, ear trumpets, &c. &c., may be had at the Company's Works, Wharf-road, City-road, London, or of any of their wholesale dealers in town or country.

For Stopping Decaying Teeth, Preventing Toothache, and Improving Mastication; use

BRANDE'S IMPERIAL ENAMEL; Price One Shilling per packet, being similar to that sold at 2s. 6d., and perfectly innoxious in its effect. May be applied with perfect ease, without pain; is put into the tooth in a soft state, and becomes hard in a few minutes. Full directions given with each box.

COLYTON.—"I applied it to two aching teeth, which have been quite easy since. I have waited to see whether the cure was lasting, which I am happy to say it is."—J. Pady, Independent Minister.

BRADFORD.—"I have had a packet from one of your agents, with which I have filled two teeth, and I find I can use them as well as ever I did in my life. I have not had the tooth-ache since."—Abm. Collings, North, Brook-place.

GLANCONWAY.—"Two persons have used the Enamel which you sent me before, and they have had no pain whatever after applying it; one of them had a very large hollow tooth indeed."—James Williams, Hendrewscolod, (North Wales.)

See numerous other Testimonials in various Papers, every one of which is STRICTLY AUTHENTIC.

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medicine Houses.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS, (as above) and you will ensure the Genuine Article by Return of Post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several Teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.—AGENTS WANTED.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY, AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. A certain Remedy for Disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—in difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication), they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma and in Winter Cough they have never been known to fail.

Keating's Cough Lozenges are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d., and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

"9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.

"DEAR SIR,—Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent Cough, particularly at lying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twenty-four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,
"JAMES ELLIS."

(Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's.)
To Mr. Keating.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 187.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1849. [PRICE 6*d*.

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—
Tight Boots on Tender Feet 457
The Anti-state-church Question in South Australia 457
The Anti-state-church Movement 459
Religious Intelligence.... 460
Anniversary Meetings:—
The National Society and the Committee of Council on Education 460
Arbitration instead of War 461
Postscript 464
POLITICAL:—
Summary 466
Arbitration instead of War 466
Narrow-Mindedness Rebuked 467
Our Legislators at Ascot 467
The Peace Movement 467
Spirit of the Press..... 468
Ireland..... 469
Correspondence.... 469
Mirror of Parliament 470
Foreign and Colonial News 471
The Sabbath Prize Essays 473
Agricultural Distress 474
Law and Police 474
Court, Official, and Personal News 475
Literature 476
Gleanings 476
Births, Marriages, &c..... 476
Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.... 476
The Gazette 476
Markets 476
Advertisements 476

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

TIGHT BOOTS ON TENDER FEET.

OH! the intolerable torture of tight boots! Who can describe it? Who needs to have it described? Come, reader, confess the truth—you may do so with safety, for it will not go further—you *have* known something of it, at some time or other, by rueful experience, and the recollection of your misery extorts from you even now a sympathetic groan. Few, indeed, are the men whom the tyrant fashion has not compelled, in the early spring-time of life, to submit to this terrible ordeal. For the most part, they are trapped into it. They go through the formality of being measured, and, without having taken into consideration the question, whether Nature has bestowed upon them the boon of genteel feet, both in size and shape, they order the boots to be made as if the affirmative were indisputable. The articles are sent home. They are precisely what is wished—just the cut, most elegant, indeed quite aristocratic. True! they resist for a most unreasonable time all efforts to draw them on—laugh boot-hooks to scorn—defy the stoutest application of force—and are only overcome, at last, as obstinacy generally is, by soap. But they are on. They are not so very tight after all—they will get easier with wearing—they are in appearance faultless—they are, therefore, taken as "all right." Then follows a period of martyrdom. Nature, as if in resentment of being thus "cribb'd, cabin'd, confin'd," swells and becomes heated—that is, the imprisoned feet do so. But no man who has vanity enough to aspire to a genteel foot, can be brought to confess that in order to put on a fashionable air, it must submit to be pinched. So he walks very gingerly, with smiles on his countenance, and agony *in extremis*. If suffering is too great to be wholly concealed, it is assigned to any but the right cause. The battle between pride and pain is kept up longer than might have been expected, with doubtful issue. At last accident resolves the contest. The silent martyr unluckily steps upon some inequality of surface, and throws his whole weight upon a tender point. A shriek of agony bursts from him, and in the unguarded moment he exclaims—"Confound these tight boots!"

Curates are the feet of the State Church. Upon their labours the Establishment stands. The system, however, which dooms them to slavery, poverty, and incessant toil, exalts them to the *status* of gentlemen. Poor creatures! They are amongst the most hapless of her Majesty's subjects. Screwed down to menial wages by incumbents who lay upon them a load of duty in inverse proportion to the paltriness of their pay, snubbed by bishops as mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water," the veriest helots of an ecclesiasticism which knows no mercy, and unable, it would seem, to efface the brand of servitude from their lot, they are about the most uncomplaining, nay, grateful martyrs, the world has ever seen. Like him with tight boots, their pride is closely associated with the cause of their pain. "The Church," by which, of course, is meant the politico-ecclesiastical institution which our aristocracy swear by, and which curates groan under—"the Church" is the object of their fondest, and most fulsome praise. It is "venerable," it is "beloved," it is "apostolical," it is "the only true Church." Dissidents from it, either in doctrine, ritual, or discipline, are "levellers, schismatics, infidels, atheists." So its merits are expatiated upon by those who receive nothing at its hands but overburdening tasks, footmen's wages, loss of freedom, and the reputation of gentlemen, "in season, and out of season,"—in pulpit discourses, platform harangues, drawing-room conversations, and cottage deliverances. So eloquent are these miserable serfs in praise of the Establishment, and so marvellously assiduous, that a stranger might judge their own position in it to be most enviable. Alas! alas! for the true state of the case. These feet thus proud of the boots, are wofully pinched. What sees the light is fair enough to look on—what does not see the light is hard enough to be borne. But, for the most part, they suffer in heroic silence. They smile through their tears. They kiss the hand that smites them. And only when some conjuncture of oppressive incidents throws upon human obsequiousness more than it can stand under, does an exclamation of agony betray to the world the unfortunate normal condition of these fags of fat incumbency.

We have before us an illustration of our subject. A pamphlet has been sent us, the ominous title of which is, "The Cry of the Curates,"* and the scriptural motto prefixed to which is, "He looked for judgment, but behold oppression; for righteousness, but behold a cry." It opens thus—and we may observe that the strong preamble is fully borne out by the brief narrative which follows—

"In spite of all the boasts about the liberties of Englishmen, in spite of Catholic and Negro Emancipation, of Parliamentary Reform, and of all the march of modern liberalism, there is still one class of her Majesty's subjects who, though born and dwelling on the soil of England itself, cannot properly be termed freemen, for they are under the power of irresponsible masters—engaged in a service which they can never quit—possess no rights properly guaranteed to them—in a word, are in such a situation that, to use a homely expression, 'they dare not call their souls their own.' The class I mean are the curates of the Church of England; a body of gentlemen by education and position, and who have been described as being the most laborious, useful, and meritorious members of the clerical body."

The gentleman who thus opens his *brochure*, was, it seems, curate to an incumbent, non-resident, whom he describes to his bishop, as owing his pecuniary embarrassments "to keeping seven servants and three horses, drinking a bottle of wine every day, besides spirits, and smoking cigars." From this "successor of the Apostles," he received at his appointment the magnificent stipend of £25 per annum, in return for which he had "to serve on Sundays the church of Llangattock (where there is only a single service) and a chapel-of-ease about two miles distant, and to take the whole weekly duty." For the first half of his second year, through the interference of his bishop, and in ignorance of the rights secured to him by 1 and 2 Vict. c. 106, s. 85, he accepted £35, after which he had, when he could get it, £80—the legal stipend which he might have claimed, but of which the bishop never enforced payment, being £120. The narrative details all the vicissitudes of the struggle which this gentleman was doomed to pass through, with a view to obtain what the Act of Parliament awarded to him—the mode in which his bishop played with him, and the present Archbishop of Canterbury huffed him—and the upshot of the contest, which, of course, was his ejection from the curacy. The writer does not seem to suspect, although, to his own knowledge, his case is but a common one, that the evils he so bitterly deplores, spring out of the institution which he appears to venerate. He calls for more laws—as if his own written and printed experience did not sufficiently prove that laws are of no avail until fairly put in force; and for the appointment of better men to rule over the Church, as if governments were ever likely to consult any interest but that of their party in the distribution of their patronage. He hopes that some of the Lord Bishops will "take pattern by the laity," and do a little more good with their money;" and he appeals to the "pious and wealthy individuals, and to the Government of this country," in place of founding bishoprics, like that at Jerusalem, where there are only eighteen persons of the bishop's religion, and of throwing away vast sums on episcopal houses and estates, after the fashion of the Ecclesiastical Commission, to "remember the poor," when they confer their gifts on the Church, to augment poor livings, or support the failing funds of the Curates' Aid Society.

Unhappy bondsmen! "Gentlemen by education and position," fagged like miners, paid like footmen, and kept in a state of dependence so abject, that they "dare not call their souls their own." And then, to witness their fond attachment to a system which, whilst it enriches idleness and sometimes profligacy, dooms labour, zeal, and piety to such humiliations as these! The Voluntary principle may not work as easily and smoothly as we could wish—but, at any rate, it exhibits no such anomalies as are detailed in the pamphlet before us. Our surprise is, that *gentlemen* can consent thus to degrade themselves, and having done so, to chaunt the praises of a system which systematically starves the worthy, and exalts the worthless. This is the penalty men have to pay for not trusting to the moral power of their spiritual mission, and for calling in the aid of civil governments in Church affairs. They have not merely to suffer, but to lick the hand which inflicts stripes upon them—not only to wear tight boots, but to smile in their agony. The system, so far as this country is concerned, does not admit of calling in an ecclesiastical Hall, of Wellington-street, to supply "ease to tender feet" by *pannus corium*. Self-reform in the Establishment, is visionary. The only remedy for these tremendous evils is the entire separation of the Church from the State.

* The Cry of the Curates. By One of Them. Second Edition. London: Effingham Wilson, 11, Royal Exchange. 1849.

THE STATE-CHURCH QUESTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In our last number we drew attention to some of the peculiar provisions of the new Australian Constitution Bill, brought in by Mr. Hawes on behalf of the Government, and read a first time on Monday last, in which it is proposed that, so far as the support of religious bodies by the State is concerned, the boon of representative institutions shall be of no effect. The colonists of South Australia are to enjoy a full measure of civil rights, but ecclesiastically they are to be bound hand and foot—to be taxed for the support of diverse religious sects, without their consent. The Anti-state-church Association has, we are glad to find, taken up the question with energy, and are doing their best to stir up those members of the House of Commons who support their views to offer a vigorous opposition to these obnoxious provisions.

Perhaps the bill may pass the Imperial Legislature unmutilated, but a different reception awaits it in Australia. There the ecclesiastical policy of the Colonial Office is still perseveringly, and, so far as public opinion is concerned, successfully resisted by the active efforts of "The League for the Protection of Religious Freedom," to which we have on previous occasions drawn attention. The *South Australian Gazette*, of October 21st, 1848, has been forwarded to us, and we wish to draw attention to a valuable letter contained in it, addressed to the Bishop of Adelaide. We should gladly insert it at full length, but our space permits us to present only an abridgment. The circumstances which induced the Council of the League to write to the Bishop, are given in the following address, which will show what has been done, and how effective is the opposition with which the attempt to perpetuate ecclesiastical grants is likely to be met:—

ADDRESS FROM THE COUNCIL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LEAGUE.

The Council of the League for the Protection of Religious Freedom in South Australia, considering that it is desirable for the body generally to renew their exertions for the removal of the existing grant so far as it connects religion with State-support, beg to give a very brief statement of the reasons why they have for some time thought it equally desirable to remain quiescent.

The Petition to her Majesty the Queen having been forwarded in December, 1846, they considered that no further step should be taken until a reply to it had been received. They entertained a hope that a petition which had more names appended to it than any document that has yet existed in the colony, could have received from the authorities both at home and here the attention it deserved. They learned, therefore, with regret, that in England the Colonial Minister thought fit to advise her Majesty to reject the prayer of the petitioners; while, in the colony, it was not thought necessary to communicate the answer excepting through the medium of the *Gazette*.

Although this mode of treating the subject and its advocates was not calculated to diminish their exertions, the Council thought that it was not incumbent on them unnecessarily to expose either themselves or the cause they represented to a repetition of the treatment. They considered that the existing Act would expire shortly; the Estimates for 1850 would bring the measure again under the notice of the Legislative Council; and the arrival of a new Governor would give them an opportunity of having their future petitions and memorials received with courtesy and considered with attention.

But while preparing for another application to the Local Legislature, the arrival of the Bishop of Adelaide, whose official position and personal influence were likely to have so much weight in this matter, suggested the propriety of an appeal to his lordship; as, could that influence be secured, the Council felt that this important question might perhaps have been settled without further difficulty. They accordingly approved of a letter addressed to his lordship by the chairman and secretaries, and they have received a reply. The opinions contained in this answer, and also those which his lordship has expressed upon two public occasions since his attention has been specially called to this question, preclude all hope of his conceding the aid they have solicited. The Council, therefore, consider that there should be no further delay in commencing a vigorous, unremitting, and systematic preparation for opposing the grant should it be again included in the coming estimates, and for resisting the substitution of any similar measure in its stead. As there is great probability that an elective representation will be granted to the colony before long, the Council also purpose to prepare for that event, with especial reference to this question; that, if all other measures fail to relieve the colony from this partial distribution of the general revenue, they may look to the election of such representatives as will ensure a remedy.

In the meantime, they proceed to publish the letter to the Bishop, and the answer, that they may be justified in the opinion of their brother colonists in declaring that while they propose to press their just claims with firmness and perseverance, they wish to do so only in a spirit consistent with the religious character and the grave importance of the principles they conceive to be involved.

E. Stephens, Chairman.
R. D. Hanson, A. H. Davis, Jno. Brown, } Secretaries.

Adelaide, October 17, 1848.

The letter to the Bishop commences as follows:—

To the Right Reverend the Bishop of Adelaide.

My Lord,—When a proposal for a grant of public money for the support of Religion and Education in South Australia was first submitted to the Legislative Council, some of the colonists formed themselves into a society for the purpose of opposing, by all legitimate means, that measure, and any subsequent one that might, in their opinion, interfere with religious freedom in the province. In bringing this subject under your lordship's consideration by thus addressing you on behalf of the league then constituted, we beg to state that we are led to do so from a conviction that it is a matter involving some of the most important elements of the future peace and prosperity of the colony, and from a persuasion that the amicable settlement of it is, in a great measure, at the present moment in your lordship's hands.

After assigning the reasons which have induced them to adopt the mode of argument and the course of observation which they have taken, they advert to the arbitrary assumptions which a demand for this measure implies; namely, that classes of religious men exist who refuse to provide instruction for themselves, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to encourage such criminal negligence, by remunerating the instructors of these men out of the revenues of the State; and they then proceed ably to expose the injustice of that ostensibly impartial measure, which, by including those who refuse Government aid in its pecuniary arrangements, assigns to the recipients of the grant, directly or otherwise, a larger sum than had been fixed on as their due proportion; indicating also the injurious moral effects which must inevitably follow from regarding ministers of salvation in the same light as officers of police, which is in fact done when the Legislature deals equally with both as departments of the political machinery, which has no higher purpose than the conservation of society. Those, it is justly remarked, stand on far higher, though still untenable ground, who advocate the endowment of a single sect, for they at least profess to believe in the existence of truth and to desire its advancement, forgetting, however, that to be thoroughly consistent they must claim infallibility either for themselves or others.

Whilst entering their solemn protest against so degrading a view of Christianity as the measure of the Legislature would hold up, the writers refuse to admit that the grounds upon which it was based really exist. Voluntaryism, it was said, had been found inadequate to provide religious instruction for the community; those sects which had been trained to practise it have made no complaint of its failure; those with whom it was a novel experiment have not given it a full and fair trial.

Attention is also drawn to the results which have been already produced by the grant—jealousy and dissension have sprung up, not merely between different sects, but between the members of the several religious bodies; and an effectual stop has been put to that interchange of pecuniary aid which was so conducive to harmony and catholicity of spirit. And for what, it is indignantly asked, has this sacrifice been made? For a sum less than that which might have been obtained from the opponents of the grant in aid of the efforts of its supporters. The writers declare themselves willing to stake the credit of the Voluntary principle upon a single experiment. Let the grant, say they, be rejected, and an appeal made to the whole Christian community; and if it be not responded to by a contribution more munificent than the sum voted by the Council, then let Voluntaryism be pronounced a failure.

The objectors to the grant are especially anxious that the principle which they believe to be a fundamental law of Christianity should be put to the proof in South Australia, where, in the midst of a new community, so fair a field presents itself for the experiment; and they believe, moreover, that they have an indisputable right to demand such a trial.

Those who first risked their capital and prospects in the success of the infant colony, did so on the assurance that this great subject of contention should never be raised in the state. And one of the strongest inducements which the settlement presented to numbers of emigrants was, the prospect of entire religious freedom. It is true that the counterpart of this contract in legal form cannot be produced; but the agreement was explicit, and ought to be binding. The interference of the Colonial Legislature has been a breach of faith with the very parties without whom the colony would not have been founded; it is a step taken in utter disregard of pledges which the authorized authorities continued to give to the whole body of settlers for years.

But while actuated by a stern purpose to concentrate all their energies in a struggle for their own liberty and the honour of religion, they are far from courting a strife in which those who should love as brethern must be arrayed as foes; they appeal to the Christian principle of those who have outraged the spirit of the gospel; they entreat them, by a repudiation of the legislative grant, to purchase to themselves a good degree, and by re-instating their brethren in those rights of which they have been unjustly deprived, to restore the harmony and good fellowship which have hitherto universally prevailed. They remind his lordship of *the hopelessness of a contest in the event of a representative government being granted to the colony*, indicated by the fact, that to the memorial against the grant were appended 2,000 signatures, while only 200 persons petitioned in its favour, many of whom are now satisfied that the measure was unnecessary, inexpedient, and injurious.

Alas! alas! Our friends in Australia have yet to learn the arts and cunning of our State-church home government, and they will find, to their disgust and indignation, that the government which they obtain will not avail representatives for the abolition of the nuisance. The concluding appeal we shall give in their own words:—

We cannot expect our arguments to have the same force with our opponents as with ourselves; and, doubtless, after all we can urge, our complaints may be considered in some measure groundless, and our fears exaggerated. But we believe that concessions made under such impressions will be received with reciprocal feelings, and will be hailed with as strong expressions of cordial sympathy as of satisfaction. Yield then to us, in a spirit of Christian courtesy, what we think to be, and claim as, our right; deprive us of the possibility of a future victory, by defeating us now by kindness, and you at once call upon our gratitude to concentrate the energy we are prepared to put forth in a long and sustained contest, into an effort for your assistance, so far as you may require or accept it; and, more than all, your avowed desire to promote, to the utmost of your power, the peace, union, and Christian advancement of the colony will be, indeed, triumphantly fulfilled.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,
Edwd. Stephens.
R. D. Hanson.
A. H. Davis.
Jno. Brown.

Adelaide, 23rd September, 1848.

The following is Dr. Short's curt reply; and we should imagine that it effectually convinced the "League," that appeals to the conscience and sense of justice of State-church bishops are of little avail:—

Kensington, Oct. 4, 1848.
(Received the 10th inst.)

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the letter you have done me the honour to address me on the subject of State Aid to Religious Instruction. I am much gratified by the tone and temper in which it is written. If I decline to answer it now, I do so because nothing has occurred which makes it necessary to re-open the discussion; and because during my absence in Western Australia statements could not be explained, nor arguments defended as might be necessary. I shall not be backward to state my views, and defend them, when I can do so usefully, and with the prospect of placing them fairly before the public. Meanwhile, with regard to the efficacy of the Voluntary System, I will only remark that, to the best of my belief, not a single minister of the gospel of any denomination is supported by the contributions of the congregation to which he ministers; and as for education, during the eleven years, it has effected next to nothing.

With the earnest prayer that the spirit in which your letter is written may prevail when the question comes again to be discussed,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully in the Lord,
Augustus Adelaide.

In reference to the Bishop's attack on voluntaryism in connexion with education, the *South Australian Gazette* says, that "it has done more, in proportion to its numbers, to instruct the people in the colony, in the twelve years since its foundation, than was accomplished by the Episcopal Establishment of England, with its millions of revenue, and its tens of thousands of ministers, from the Restoration to the beginning of the present century—he believes he may say, up to this time."

Church-rates.—At a meeting of the ratepayers of Whitechapel, on the 7th inst., a church-rate of one penny in the pound was proposed to cover incidental expenses. Mr. Ebenezer Clarke stated his reasons why he could not vote for the rate. A show of hands was taken, and the rate negatived by a large majority.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel.—It has been stated, that the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel has received overtures which may lead to his becoming minister of the congregation assembling in John-street, Bedford-row, now under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Harington Evans. This statement is at least premature. The subject may have been mentioned; but no step has been taken on either side tending to the result spoken of. It may be well to state, that the church in John-street is not a Baptist Church, but a church which is open to Pædobaptists as members, and not merely as communicants.—*Patriot*.

The Archbishop of Dublin and the Rev. T. D. Gregg.—A dispute now rages betwixt these two celebrated persons, which has been made the subject of an action at law, and, as in other instances, the decision has gone in favour of the strong and more influential party, the other being condemned in the costs of the suit. From an announcement explanatory of the circumstances, we draw up the following account of the case. Shortly after Mr. Gregg's famous discussion with Father Maguire, the Roman Catholic controversialist, a sermon was advertised by him on "The Apostacy of the Church at Rome." The delivery of this discourse was inhibited by the Archbishop. The church of which Mr. Gregg was then chaplain being unlicensed, the reverend gentleman was thus, while he had the consent, without the written license of the Archbishop to officiate. After having been rebuked, he therefore considerately resigned. Shortly subsequent, the parishioners of St. Nicholas Within appointed him their chaplain. Here he officiated without any bishop's license, considering himself perfectly justified in doing so, as he was exempt from his jurisdiction, and under the authority of another Ordinary—that of the churchwardens and parishioners acting in a corporate capacity in virtue of a Royal Charter. After the lapse of several years, during which unmolestedly he discharged his ministrations, the Archbishop renewed his inhibitions—prohibiting him from discharging any ecclesiastical duties. This document Mr. Gregg treated as worthless. The result was, that he was tried in the Archbishop's Court—a decision was given against him, and he was condemned in the costs of the whole suit. Sanguine hopes are entertained that a reversal of this judgment might be obtained from the appellate court, but Mr. Gregg's means do not warrant him to incur the expense that would be occasioned in bringing forward the case. Meanwhile, a warrant has been issued against Mr. Gregg for the costs already chargeable against him; and his friends are making strenuous exertions to collect the amount.

Protestantism in Hungary.—Protestantism has been, till recent events, barely tolerated in Hungary. It has no official representation in the Legislature, while in the Diet of 1847 there were present in the Chamber of Magistrates, three Romish archbishops, eighteen diocesan bishops, twenty-one titular bishops, five bishops of the United Greek Church, nine bishops of the Non-united Greek Church, one abbot, and one deputy of a chapter—in all, fifty-eight representatives of those two corrupt hierarchies in a House consisting of 276 members. In the Lower Chamber there were present, forty-three abbots and deputies of chapters, forty-three times as many votes as the towns of the whole kingdom!

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL.

CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday evening last, the 6th inst., the local members of the committee of the British Anti-state-church Association, with the principal local subscribers and a few influential friends, met at the Lecture Room, 11, Lime-street, Liverpool, and having taken tea, resolved themselves into a conference to discuss sundry proposals of a practical character for taking a fuller hold of the public mind, for petitioning Parliament, and for enabling the committee to accomplish these objects by an adequate improvement of its pecuniary resources. C. E. Rawlins, Esq., jun., was called to the chair. The Chairman was supported on the left by the Rev. W. Forster, of London, and the Rev. J. Stent; and on the right, by Dr. Thom and Chas. Robertson, Esq., who, with the Revs. W. Patterson, B. Shakespere, T. Rogers, R. Spence, and Messrs. W. Brown, J. Edwards, K. Liversedge, E. Rogers, W. Fisk, and S. B. Jackson, took part in the business of the evening. Other ministers and friends were present, and apologies were announced from several who were unable to attend, but who expressed the most cordial sympathy with the association and its object.

After tea, a collection was made to defray expenses, the arguments for and against petitioning at the present time were fully considered, and the result was an unanimous vote in favour of the proposal. The supply of forms, simply expressed, adapted for the approval of all objectors to religious establishments; the origination of separate petitions, by public meeting, or at various points of the locality, after the delivery of lectures, by congregations, Sunday-school teachers, or by private individuals uniting with their friends; simultaneous action, and a strict regard to the fairness and authenticity of signatures; were points which were strongly urged. It was remarked by the Chairman (who has had considerable experience in public affairs) that a number of petitions from any one town, each with comparatively few names, having the residence attached to each signature, would have considerably more weight than a monster petition got up in the usual way, and is, moreover, the least expensive method. It was resolved by the Conference that steps should be taken for securing the delivery of a series of lectures in Liverpool and the neighbourhood in the ensuing winter, in relation to the union of Church and State, and the necessity for their separation. With a view to furnish the committee with adequate resources, Mr. Shakespere volunteered to take a book, and be responsible for the collection of a pound—challenged every true friend of the cause to do likewise—and showed how such a feasible effort, on the part of a number of individuals, would speedily render the committee the encouragement and support which are requisite. The printing and circulation of handbill notices of the lectures, showing, also, the fundamental principle of the Association—the terms of subscription—the addresses of individuals to whom subscriptions may be paid—a notice of the publications of the Association, and how to get them, was also a suggestion of importance which was well received. The conference was sustained with spirit, and its design, it is hoped, will be fully realized.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Thursday evening, the members and friends of the Anti-state-church Association held a public meeting at the Concert Hall, Lord Nelson-street, Liverpool. On the platform were the following gentlemen:—Charles Robertson, Esq., the Rev. W. Forster (of London), the Rev. B. Grant (of Birmingham), the Rev. H. S. Brown, the Rev. J. Stent, the Rev. Mr. Patterson, the Rev. Mr. Liddell, the Rev. F. Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Thom, the Rev. Mr. Booth, the Rev. W. Spence, — Liversedge, Esq., J. Vickers, Esq., S. B. Jackson, Esq., &c.

On the motion of the Rev. H. S. Brown, seconded by the Rev. F. Bishop, Charles Robertson, Esq., was called to the chair.

The *Liverpool Mercury* devotes three columns to a report of the meeting, but the demands upon our space prevent us giving more than a brief summary.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, said that the more he examined the matter the more he was satisfied that the movement was purely one of a social character [hear], and that it affected them as much, if not more, as citizens than as religionists, appealing, as it did, to their sense of justice in the abrogation of a monopoly which exalted and aggrandized one section of a community at the expense of another—and for the extinction of a system which clothed a few men with the power to insult and dictate to their fellow-citizens, under the plea of doing homage to religion. He (the Chairman) repeated that he considered this movement to be one of social interest, and therefore ought to be national. He was far from undervaluing the importance of the religious argument derived from the authority of scripture. Its importance could not be over estimated, but he would venture to say that, if this question of civil establishments were taken entirely out of the religious category, it was one which, from its own nature and importance, deserved the deepest attention of every lover of truth and justice. Holding these views, and offering them as the grounds of his adherence to the Association, he was rejoiced to find that the Anti-state-church Association had opened its doors wide for the admission of all (however different their opinions on religious subjects might be), who held the one principle that religious establishments were a social wrong [cheers]—a sacred form prostituted to the worst of uses. It was a bold step in the Association to take this course, but he believed it was a wise step; and he hoped they would persevere in the course, and remove any restrictions which yet remained, preventing men from giving them a ready hand in pulling down—not the Church, for that was impossible — but an unsightly, abuse-encrusted fabric, which hid and deformed the firm body and living spirit of religion—which took its rise in a very questionable motive—begotten and cradled by a man of still more questionable character, and whose fruits were so unquestionably bad that they proved the truth of the maxim, "A corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit" [cheers]. His firm conviction was, that at the time when the freedom of industry, of intercourse, of thought, and of opinion, were everywhere conceded, it was impossible there could exist long so anomalous and obsolete a thing as an ecclesiastical corporation professing to claim monopoly of public homage on the ground of being the sole defender of saving grace [cheers].

Mr. S. B. Jackson, the secretary, then read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Crichton, expressing his sympathy with the objects of the Association, and regretting his absence. The Secretary added, he had similar letters from the Rev. D. Rees, the Rev. D. Loxton, the Rev. Wm. Graham, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Urquhart, and Mr. Stitt.

The addresses of the various speakers had reference to three sentiments.

The Rev. Mr. Patterson (Wesleyan Association) spoke to the first sentiment, which was, "The separation of the Church from the patronage and control of the State is demanded alike by reason, justice, and Scripture."

The Rev. W. Forster, of London, in supporting the sentiment, gave a brief sketch of the rise of the Association, its reception among Dissenters, and its entirely unsectarian character. Mr. Forster concluded by showing that the spirit of the age was favourable to the movement. He said that the great thoughts which were storming throughout the minds of nations, the events which were occurring on the continent, the feeling of the inhabitants of Italy about the temporal power of the Pope and the priests, the mental activity and moral sympathies of the masses of Christendom—all called upon the friends of freedom in this land to gird up their loins, and brace up their energies to the noblest enterprise in which good men and true have been engaged since Christianity had triumphed over Pagan Rome.

At this period of the meeting, a person, with a shooting jacket and light buttons, and who expressed himself favourable to the objects of the association, made his appearance on the platform. He spoke for some time on the subject of friendship, but then abruptly branched off by saying, "the experience of ages and centuries has shown that the connexion between Church and State is the only true principle." The audience did not seem disposed to listen longer to the orator, and the Chairman having intimated that he was not addressing himself to the objects of the meeting, the intruder made a bow and his exit at the same moment, amidst loud hisses.

The Rev. Mr. Booth, of Birkenhead, supported the objects of the Association, and went, at some length, into the question of State patronage, endowments, and tithes, the latter of which, he contended, were originally voluntary. He approved of the separation of Church and State, and would cordially support the objects of the Association.

The Rev. Brewin Grant (Independent), of Birmingham, remarked, in support of the second sentiment, that it might be said, religious men only should engage in this movement, and simply on religious grounds. Unfortunately, however, it was a political question, made so by others, therefore must be dealt with politically, and so was open to all politicians. But religious men would engage in this, as in all things, from religious motives. The Association did not repudiate, but stood upon, scripture grounds; and they who desired the end, but could not unite in this politico-religious agitation for its attainment, should prove their consistency by having a religious Anti-state-church Association, and thus aim at the object in their own way, otherwise their advocacy of high motives might seem only the evasion of a plain duty [hear]. Mr. Grant was loudly cheered throughout his address.

Rev. John Stent (Baptist) spoke to the third sentiment:—"The history of the union between the Church and the State, as it exists in this country, constitutes a powerful argument against its continuance." After going into an interesting historical retrospect, he said it was painful to think that, after three hundred years of professed progression, they should be able to discover so many points of resemblance. Indeed, the modifications were chiefly in matters purely of form. In the spirit, the principle which the Establishment now embodied, the structure answered exactly to the foundation. What there was in it more consonant with pure Christianity had been forced into it from without. Its inevitable tendency was to fine and imprisonment, and one was almost constrained sometimes to regret that the thing did not now stand forth in its real character. If the principle were acted out as well as professed, the separation would be inevitable and immediate. It was because the voice of the people had been uttered against prisons and stakes, and because very many Christians in the Establishment felt that prisons and fire were not scriptural arguments, that the union now does not work as the union did. In itself it was as it was, and this one fact became a powerful reason why all should make themselves familiar with the history of this union. Let all do this, and their Christianity will rise up in abhorrence of a principle which originated in the overpowering passions of a luxurious king, and whose course, from the moment of its birth until now, was marked in the blood of England's best sons, and of Christianity's most earnest servants [cheers].

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up at a quarter-past ten.

Winchester.—John Kingsley, Esq., of London, delivered a lecture on the separation of Church and State, at the Independent Chapel, yesterday week. Mr. Kingsley handled the subject with admirable skill, and without entering into the field of polemical controversy at all. From the time of the grave error of the first reformers, who permitted the State to assume a control in religious matters, down to the painful exhibition in Hereford Cathedral, State connexion was shown to be detrimental to the freedom, consistency, and truthfulness of the Establishment. Mr. Kingsley concluded by stating his belief that "better times were coming;" that State interference in religious matters would soon be given up; that it ought to be a point of duty with all good men to resist all compulsory payments on account of religion; and invited his hearers to join themselves as members with the British Anti-state-church Association.—*Hants Independent.*

Southampton.—Anti-state-church Lecture.—On Wednesday evening last, a lecture was delivered at the Long Rooms, by John Kingsley, Esq., B.A. (Mr. J. Clark, jun., in the chair), on the following subject:—"Church Property — How much is it? Whose is it? What should be done with it? With an examination of the question of Church-rates." The *Hants Independent*, which gives a lengthened sketch of the lecture, says, that Mr. Kingsley was well received by a numerous and respectable audience, and was repeatedly cheered during the delivery of his lecture. At the close the thanks of the meeting were proposed by the Rev. Thomas Pullar, seconded by Mr. W. Lankester, and carried amidst loud applause.

Lymington.—On Thursday evening, June 7th, a lecture was delivered in New-lane Chapel, by J. Kingsley, Esq., advocating the separation of Church and State. The lecturer showed clearly the abuses which necessarily arise from the connexion of the Church with the State, and illustrated his point fully by examples taken from the State Church of this country. It is hoped that no long time will elapse before an efficient organization in connexion with the Association will be formed in this locality.

Newport, Isle of Wight.—A public meeting is to be held at Newport to-morrow night, at which Mr. Miall and the Rev. Wm. Forster will be present as a deputation from the Committee.

West-end Meeting.—It will be seen from the advertisement elsewhere, that the Anti-state-church Association holds its summer meeting at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening. The names of several well-known public men are announced as speakers, and the attendance will, we doubt not, be as large as on the same occasion last year.

The Rev. Mr. Allies again.—The Rev. Mr. Allies, of Launton, has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Tablet*, Roman Catholic paper, avowing his belief that the Saviour is *substantially* present with the elements at every celebration of the Eucharist; and that he is in the practice of the same *adoration* on these occasions in this country as he professes himself to have been when visiting and communicating with Roman Catholic congregations during his tour on the continent of Europe.—*Church Paper.*

The Bishop of Oxford's Ordination.—We are credibly informed, that at the ordination of the Lord Bishop of this diocese, held at Cuddesden, on Trinity Sunday, a candidate was ordained deacon, who has previously been rejected by the Bishop of Ely for Roman Catholic tendencies; and who, though recommended by Dr. Pusey, had also been refused ordination by the Bishop of Exeter! — *Oxford Chronicle.*

Rise in the Value of Land.—The following remarkable facts have been communicated to us regarding the altered value of a farm in the parish of West Kilbride, Ayrshire, during the last ninety years. In the year 1759 the farm in question, consisting of about ninety acres, was sold at £365 sterling. A subsequent sale took place, at which it brought £1,800. In 1836 it was sold for £3,650; and during the current year it has again been disposed of for £8,000. There is no mineral value, nor anything connected with speculation of any description, influencing this last purchase, which has been made exclusively on account of the improved state of the land, and a reliance on obtaining a return purely from its agricultural productions.—*Glasgow Post.*

It is rumoured that on Mr. Hudson's retirement, the London and North-western Railway Company will in all probability undertake the working of the entire system of railways from Rugby to York; and that negotiations are in progress with the Great Northern Railway, by which that company may work into the London and North-western, and have a common terminus at Euston-square.—*Globe.*

The cost of the hall and offices at the Euston-station of the London and North-western Railway is understated at £125,000; the interest of which at five per cent. is £6,250 per annum. The company must therefore earn more than £17 per day for every day in the year, including Sundays, simply for the use of these new buildings, exclusive of the cost of repairs.—*The Builder.*

ADDRESS FROM THE COUNCIL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LEAGUE.

The Council of the League for the Protection of Religious Freedom in South Australia, considering that it is desirable for the body generally to renew their exertions for the removal of the existing grant so far as it connects religion with State-support, beg to give a very brief statement of the reasons why they have for some time thought it equally desirable to remain quiescent.

The Petition to her Majesty the Queen having been forwarded in December, 1846, they considered that no further step should be taken until a reply to it had been received. They entertained a hope that a petition which had more names appended to it than any document that has yet existed in the colony, could have received from the authorities both at home and here the attention it deserved. They learned, therefore, with regret, that in England the Colonial Minister thought fit to advise her Majesty to reject the prayer of the petitioners; while, in the colony, it was not thought necessary to communicate the answer excepting through the medium of the *Gazette*.

Although this mode of treating the subject and its advocates was not calculated to diminish their exertions, the Council thought that it was not incumbent on them unnecessarily to expose either themselves or the cause they represented to a repetition of the treatment. They considered that the existing Act would expire shortly; the Estimates for 1850 would bring the measure again under the notice of the Legislative Council; and the arrival of a new Governor would give them an opportunity of having their future petitions and memorials received with courtesy and considered with attention.

But while preparing for another application to the Local Legislature, the arrival of the Bishop of Adelaide, whose official position and personal influence were likely to have so much weight in this matter, suggested the propriety of an appeal to his lordship; as, could that influence be secured, the Council felt that this important question might perhaps have been settled without further difficulty. They accordingly approved of a letter addressed to his lordship by the chairman and secretaries, and they have received a reply. The opinions contained in this answer, and also those which his lordship has expressed upon two public occasions since his attention has been specially called to this question, preclude all hope of his conceding the aid they have solicited. The Council, therefore, consider that there should be no further delay in commencing a vigorous, unremitting, and systematic preparation for opposing the grant should it be again included in the coming estimates, and for resisting the substitution of any similar measure in its stead. As there is great probability that an elective representation will be granted to the colony before long, the Council also purpose to prepare for that event, with especial reference to this question; that, if all other measures fail to relieve the colony from this partial distribution of the general revenue, they may look to the election of such representatives as will ensure a remedy.

In the meantime, they proceed to publish the letter to the Bishop, and the answer, that they may be justified in the opinion of their brother colonists in declaring that while they propose to press their just claims with firmness and perseverance, they wish to do so only in a spirit consistent with the religious character and the grave importance of the principles they conceive to be involved.

E. Stephens, Chairman.
R. D. Hanson, A. H. Davis, Jno. Brown, } Secretaries.

Adelaide, October 17, 1848.

The letter to the Bishop commences as follows:—

To the Right Reverend the Bishop of Adelaide.

My Lord,—When a proposal for a grant of public money for the support of Religion and Education in South Australia was first submitted to the Legislative Council, some of the colonists formed themselves into a society for the purpose of opposing, by all legitimate means, that measure, and any subsequent one that might, in their opinion, interfere with religious freedom in the province. In bringing this subject under your lordship's consideration by thus addressing you on behalf of the league then constituted, we beg to state that we are led to do so from a conviction that it is a matter involving some of the most important elements of the future peace and prosperity of the colony, and from a persuasion that the amicable settlement of it is, in a great measure, at the present moment in your lordship's hands.

After assigning the reasons which have induced them to adopt the mode of argument and the course of observation which they have taken, they advert to the arbitrary assumptions which a demand for this measure implies; namely, that classes of religious men exist who refuse to provide instruction for themselves, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to encourage such criminal negligence, by remunerating the instructors of these men out of the revenues of the State; and they then proceed ably to expose the injustice of that ostensibly impartial measure, which, by including those who refuse Government aid in its pecuniary arrangements, assigns to the recipients of the grant, directly or otherwise, a larger sum than had been fixed on as their due proportion; indicating also the injurious moral effects which must inevitably follow from regarding ministers of salvation in the same light as officers of police, which is in fact done when the Legislature deals equally with both as departments of the political machinery, which has no higher purpose than the conservation of society. Those, it is justly remarked, stand on far higher, though still untenable ground, who advocate the endowment of a single sect, for they at least profess to believe in the existence of truth and to desire its advancement, forgetting, however, that to be thoroughly consistent they must claim infallibility either for themselves or others.

Whilst entering their solemn protest against so degrading a view of Christianity as the measure of the Legislature would hold up, the writers refuse to admit that the grounds upon which it was based really exist. Voluntaryism, it was said, had been found inadequate to provide religious instruction for the community; those sects which had been trained to practise it have made no complaint of its failure; those with whom it was a novel experiment have not given it a full and fair trial.

Attention is also drawn to the results which have been already produced by the grant—jealousy and dissension have sprung up, not merely between different sects, but between the members of the several religious bodies; and an effectual stop has been put to that interchange of pecuniary aid which was so conducive to harmony and catholicity of spirit. And for what, it is indignantly asked, has this sacrifice been made? For a sum less than that which might have been obtained from the opponents of the grant in aid of the efforts of its supporters. The writers declare themselves willing to stake the credit of the Voluntary principle upon a single experiment. Let the grant, say they, be rejected, and an appeal made to the whole Christian community; and if it be not responded to by a contribution more munificent than the sum voted by the Council, then let Voluntaryism be pronounced a failure.

The objectors to the grant are especially anxious that the principle which they believe to be a fundamental law of Christianity should be put to the proof in South Australia, where, in the midst of a new community, so fair a field presents itself for the experiment; and they believe, moreover, that they have an indisputable right to demand such a trial.

Those who first risked their capital and prospects in the success of the infant colony, did so on the assurance that this great subject of contention should never be raised in the state. And one of the strongest inducements which the settlement presented to numbers of emigrants was, the prospect of entire religious freedom. It is true that the counterpart of this contract in legal form cannot be produced; but the agreement was explicit, and ought to be binding. The interference of the Colonial Legislature has been a breach of faith with the very parties without whom the colony would not have been founded; it is a step taken in utter disregard of pledges which the authorized authorities continued to give to the whole body of settlers for years.

But while actuated by a stern purpose to concentrate all their energies in a struggle for their own liberty and the honour of religion, they are far from courting a strife in which those who should love as brethern must be arrayed as foes; they appeal to the Christian principle of those who have outraged the spirit of the gospel; they entreat them, by a repudiation of the legislative grant, to purchase to themselves a good degree, and by re-instating their brethren in those rights of which they have been unjustly deprived, to restore the harmony and good fellowship which have hitherto universally prevailed. They remind his lordship of *the hopelessness of a contest in the event of a representative government being granted to the colony*, indicated by the fact, that to the memorial against the grant were appended 2,000 signatures, while only 200 persons petitioned in its favour, many of whom are now satisfied that the measure was unnecessary, inexpedient, and injurious.

Alas! alas! Our friends in Australia have yet to learn the arts and cunning of our State-church home government, and they will find, to their disgust and indignation, that the government which they obtain will not avail representatives for the abolition of the nuisance. The concluding appeal we shall give in their own words:—

We cannot expect our arguments to have the same force with our opponents as with ourselves; and, doubtless, after all we can urge, our complaints may be considered in some measure groundless, and our fears exaggerated. But we believe that concessions made under such impressions will be received with reciprocal feelings, and will be hailed with as strong expressions of cordial sympathy as of satisfaction. Yield then to us, in a spirit of Christian courtesy, what we think to be, and claim as, our right; deprive us of the possibility of a future victory, by defeating us now by kindness, and you at once call upon our gratitude to concentrate the energy we are prepared to put forth in a long and sustained contest, into an effort for your assistance, so far as you may require or accept it; and, more than all, your avowed desire to promote, to the utmost of your power, the peace, union, and Christian advancement of the colony will be, indeed, triumphantly fulfilled.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,
Edwd. Stephens.
R. D. Hanson.
A. H. Davis.
Jno. Brown.

Adelaide, 23rd September, 1848.

The following is Dr. Short's curt reply; and we should imagine that it effectually convinced the "League," that appeals to the conscience and sense of justice of State-church bishops are of little avail:—

Kensington, Oct. 4, 1848.
(Received the 10th inst.)

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the letter you have done me the honour to address me on the subject of State Aid to Religious Instruction. I am much gratified by the tone and temper in which it is written. If I decline to answer it now, I do so because nothing has occurred which makes it necessary to re-open the discussion; and because during my absence in Western Australia statements could not be explained, nor arguments defended as might be necessary. I shall not be backward to state my views, and defend them, when I can do so usefully, and with the prospect of placing them fairly before the public. Meanwhile, with regard to the efficacy of the Voluntary System, I will only remark that, to the best of my belief, not a single minister of the gospel of any denomination is supported by the contributions of the congregation to which he ministers; and as for education, during the eleven years, it has effected next to nothing.

With the earnest prayer that the spirit in which your letter is written may prevail when the question comes again to be discussed,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully in the Lord,
Augustus Adelaide.

In reference to the Bishop's attack on voluntaryism in connexion with education, the *South Australian Gazette* says, that "it has done more, in proportion to its numbers, to instruct the people in the colony, in the twelve years since its foundation, than was accomplished by the Episcopal Establishment of England, with its millions of revenue, and its tens of thousands of ministers, from the Restoration to the beginning of the present century—he believes he may say, up to this time."

Church-rates.—At a meeting of the ratepayers of Whitechapel, on the 7th inst., a church-rate of one penny in the pound was proposed to cover incidental expenses. Mr. Ebenezer Clarke stated his reasons why he could not vote for the rate. A show of hands was taken, and the rate negatived by a large majority.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel.—It has been stated, that the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel has received overtures which may lead to his becoming minister of the congregation assembling in John-street, Bedford-row, now under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Harington Evans. This statement is at least premature. The subject may have been mentioned; but no step has been taken on either side tending to the result spoken of. It may be well to state, that the church in John-street is not a Baptist Church, but a church which is open to Pædobaptists as members, and not merely as communicants.—*Patriot.*

The Archbishop of Dublin and the Rev. T. D. Gregg.—A dispute now rages betwixt these two celebrated persons, which has been made the subject of an action at law, and, as in other instances, the decision has gone in favour of the strong and more influential party, the other being condemned in the costs of the suit. From an announcement explanatory of the circumstances, we draw up the following account of the case. Shortly after Mr. Gregg's famous discussion with Father Maguire, the Roman Catholic controversialist, a sermon was advertised by him on "The Apostacy of the Church at Rome." The delivery of this discourse was inhibited by the Archbishop. The church of which Mr. Gregg was then chaplain being unlicensed, the reverend gentleman was thus, while he had the consent, without the written license of the Archbishop to officiate. After having been rebuked, he therefore considerately resigned. Shortly subsequent, the parishioners of St. Nicholas Within appointed him their chaplain. Here he officiated without any bishop's license, considering himself perfectly justified in doing so, as he was exempt from his jurisdiction, and under the authority of another Ordinary—that of the churchwardens and parishioners acting in a corporate capacity in virtue of a Royal Charter. After the lapse of several years, during which unmolestedly he discharged his ministrations, the Archbishop renewed his inhibitions—prohibiting him from discharging any ecclesiastical duties. This document Mr. Gregg treated as worthless. The result was, that he was tried in the Archbishop's Court—a decision was given against him, and he was condemned in the costs of the whole suit. Sanguine hopes are entertained that a reversal of this judgment might be obtained from the appellate court, but Mr. Gregg's means do not warrant him to incur the expense that would be occasioned in bringing forward the case. Meanwhile, a warrant has been issued against Mr. Gregg for the costs already chargeable against him; and his friends are making strenuous exertions to collect the amount.

Protestantism in Hungary.—Protestantism has been, till recent events, barely tolerated in Hungary. It has no official representation in the Legislature, while in the Diet of 1847 there were present in the Chamber of Magistrates, three Romish archbishops, eighteen diocesan bishops, twenty-one titular bishops, five bishops of the United Greek Church, nine bishops of the Non-united Greek Church, one abbot, and one deputy of a chapter—in all, fifty-eight representatives of those two corrupt hierarchies in a House consisting of 276 members. In the Lower Chamber there were present, forty-three abbots and deputies of chapters, forty-three times as many votes as the towns of the whole kingdom!

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL.

CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday evening last, the 6th inst., the local members of the committee of the British Anti-state-church Association, with the principal local subscribers and a few influential friends, met at the Lecture Room, 11, Lime-street, Liverpool, and having taken tea, resolved themselves into a conference to discuss sundry proposals of a practical character for taking a fuller hold of the public mind, for petitioning Parliament, and for enabling the committee to accomplish these objects by an adequate improvement of its pecuniary resources. C. E. Rawlins, Esq., jun., was called to the chair. The Chairman was supported on the left by the Rev. W. Forster, of London, and the Rev. J. Stent; and on the right, by Dr. Thom and Chas. Robertson, Esq., who, with the Revs. W. Patterson, B. Shakespere, T. Rogers, R. Spence, and Messrs. W. Brown, J. Edwards, K. Liversedge, E. Rogers, W. Fisk, and S. B. Jackson, took part in the business of the evening. Other ministers and friends were present, and apologies were announced from several who were unable to attend, but who expressed the most cordial sympathy with the association and its object.

After tea, a collection was made to defray expenses, the arguments for and against petitioning at the present time were fully considered, and the result was an unanimous vote in favour of the proposal. The supply of forms, simply expressed, adapted for the approval of all objectors to religious establishments; the origination of separate petitions, by public meeting, or at various points of the locality, after the delivery of lectures, by congregations, Sunday-school teachers, or by private individuals uniting with their friends; simultaneous action, and a strict regard to the fairness and authenticity of signatures; were points which were strongly urged. It was remarked by the Chairman (who has had considerable experience in public affairs) that a number of petitions from any one town, each with comparatively few names, having the residence attached to each signature, would have considerably more weight than a monster petition got up in the usual way, and is, moreover, the least expensive method. It was resolved by the Conference that steps should be taken for securing the delivery of a series of lectures in Liverpool and the neighbourhood in the ensuing winter, in relation to the union of Church and State, and the necessity for their separation. With a view to furnish the committee with adequate resources, Mr. Shakespere volunteered to take a book, and be responsible for the collection of a pound—challenged every true friend of the cause to do likewise—and showed how such a feasible effort, on the part of a number of individuals, would speedily render the committee the encouragement and support which are requisite. The printing and circulation of handbill notices of the lectures, showing, also, the fundamental principle of the Association—the terms of subscription—the addresses of individuals to whom subscriptions may be paid—a notice of the publications of the Association, and how to get them, was also a suggestion of importance which was well received. The conference was sustained with spirit, and its design, it is hoped, will be fully realized.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Thursday evening, the members and friends of the Anti-state-church Association held a public meeting at the Concert Hall, Lord Nelson-street, Liverpool. On the platform were the following gentlemen:—Charles Robertson, Esq., the Rev. W. Forster (of London), the Rev. B. Grant (of Birmingham), the Rev. H. S. Brown, the Rev. J. Stent, the Rev. Mr. Patterson, the Rev. Mr. Liddell, the Rev. F. Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Thom, the Rev. Mr. Booth, the Rev. W. Spence, — Liversedge, Esq., J. Vickers, Esq., S. B. Jackson, Esq., &c.

On the motion of the Rev. H. S. Brown, seconded by the Rev. F. Bishop, Charles Robertson, Esq., was called to the chair.

The *Liverpool Mercury* devotes three columns to a report of the meeting, but the demands upon our space prevent us giving more than a brief summary.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, said that the more he examined the matter the more he was satisfied that the movement was purely one of a social character [hear], and that it affected them as much, if not more, as citizens than as religionists, appealing, as it did, to their sense of justice in the abrogation of a monopoly which exalted and aggrandized one section of a community at the expense of another—and for the extinction of a system which clothed a few men with the power to insult and dictate to their fellow-citizens, under the plea of doing homage to religion. He (the Chairman) repeated that he considered this movement to be one of social interest, and therefore ought to be national. He was far from undervaluing the importance of the religious argument derived from the authority of scripture. Its importance could not be over estimated, but he would venture to say that, if this question of civil establishments were taken entirely out of the religious category, it was one which, from its own nature and importance, deserved the deepest attention of every lover of truth and justice. Holding these views, and offering them as the grounds of his adherence to the Association, he was rejoiced to find that the Anti-state-church Association had opened its doors wide for the admission of all (however different their opinions on religious subjects might be), who held the one principle that religious establishments were a social wrong [cheers]—a sacred form prostituted to the worst of uses. It was a bold step in the Association to take this course, but he believed it was a wise step; and he hoped they would persevere in the course, and remove any restrictions which yet remained, preventing men from giving them a ready hand in pulling down—not the Church, for that was impossible — but an unsightly, abuse-encrusted fabric, which hid and deformed the firm body and living spirit of religion—which took its rise in a very questionable motive—begotten and cradled by a man of still more questionable character, and whose fruits were so unquestionably bad that they proved the truth of the maxim, "A corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit" [cheers]. His firm conviction was, that at the time when the freedom of industry, of intercourse, of thought, and of opinion, were everywhere conceded, it was impossible there could exist long so anomalous and obsolete a thing as an ecclesiastical corporation professing to claim monopoly of public homage on the ground of being the sole defender of saving grace [cheers].

Mr. S. B. Jackson, the secretary, then read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Crichton, expressing his sympathy with the objects of the Association, and regretting his absence. The Secretary added, he had similar letters from the Rev. D. Rees, the Rev. D. Loxton, the Rev. Wm. Graham, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Urquhart, and Mr. Stitt.

The addresses of the various speakers had reference to three sentiments.

The Rev. Mr. Patterson (Wesleyan Association) spoke to the first sentiment, which was, "The separation of the Church from the patronage and control of the State is demanded alike by reason, justice, and Scripture."

The Rev. W. Forster, of London, in supporting the sentiment, gave a brief sketch of the rise of the Association, its reception among Dissenters, and its entirely unsectarian character. Mr. Forster concluded by showing that the spirit of the age was favourable to the movement. He said that the great thoughts which were storming throughout the minds of nations, the events which were occurring on the continent, the feeling of the inhabitants of Italy about the temporal power of the Pope and the priests, the mental activity and moral sympathies of the masses of Christendom—all called upon the friends of freedom in this land to gird up their loins, and brace up their energies to the noblest enterprise in which good men and true have been engaged since Christianity had triumphed over Pagan Rome.

At this period of the meeting, a person, with a shooting jacket and light buttons, and who expressed himself favourable to the objects of the association, made his appearance on the platform. He spoke for some time on the subject of friendship, but then abruptly branched off by saying, "the experience of ages and centuries has shown that the connexion between Church and State is the only true principle." The audience did not seem disposed to listen longer to the orator, and the Chairman having intimated that he was not addressing himself to the objects of the meeting, the intruder made a bow and his exit at the same moment, amidst loud hisses.

The Rev. Mr. Booth, of Birkenhead, supported the objects of the Association, and went, at some length, into the question of State patronage, endowments, and tithes, the latter of which, he contended, were originally voluntary. He approved of the separation of Church and State, and would cordially support the objects of the Association.

The Rev. Brewin Grant (Independent), of Birmingham, remarked, in support of the second sentiment, that it might be said, religious men only should engage in this movement, and simply on religious grounds. Unfortunately, however, it was a political question, made so by others, therefore must be dealt with politically, and so was open to all politicians. But religious men would engage in this, as in all things, from religious motives. The Association did not repudiate, but stood upon, scripture grounds; and they who desired the end, but could not unite in this politico-religious agitation for its attainment, should prove their consistency by having a religious Anti-state-church Association, and thus aim at the object in their own way, otherwise their advocacy of high motives might seem only the evasion of a plain duty [hear]. Mr. Grant was loudly cheered throughout his address.

Rev. John Stent (Baptist) spoke to the third sentiment:—"The history of the union between the Church and the State, as it exists in this country, constitutes a powerful argument against its continuance." After going into an interesting historical retrospect, he said it was painful to think that, after three hundred years of professed progression, they should be able to discover so many points of resemblance. Indeed, the modifications were chiefly in matters purely of form. In the spirit, the principle which the Establishment now embodied, the structure answered exactly to the foundation. What there was in it more consonant with pure Christianity had been forced into it from without. Its inevitable tendency was to fine and imprisonment, and one was almost constrained sometimes to regret that the thing did not now stand forth in its real character. If the principle were acted out as well as professed, the separation would be inevitable and immediate. It was because the voice of the people had been uttered against prisons and stakes, and because very many Christians in the Establishment felt that prisons and fire were not scriptural arguments, that the union now does not work as the union did. In itself it was as it was, and this one fact became a powerful reason why all should make themselves familiar with the history of this union. Let all do this, and their Christianity will rise up in abhorrence of a principle which originated in the overpowering passions of a luxurious king, and whose course, from the moment of its birth until now, was marked in the blood of England's best sons, and of Christianity's most earnest servants [cheers].

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up at a quarter-past ten.

Winchester.—John Kingsley, Esq., of London, delivered a lecture on the separation of Church and State, at the Independent Chapel, yesterday week. Mr. Kingsley handled the subject with admirable skill, and without entering into the field of polemical controversy at all. From the time of the grave error of the first reformers, who permitted the State to assume a control in religious matters, down to the painful exhibition in Hereford Cathedral, State connexion was shown to be detrimental to the freedom, consistency, and truthfulness of the Establishment. Mr. Kingsley concluded by stating his belief that "better times were coming;" that State interference in religious matters would soon be given up; that it ought to be a point of duty with all good men to resist all compulsory payments on account of religion; and invited his hearers to join themselves as members with the British Anti-state-church Association.—*Hants Independent.*

Southampton.—Anti-state-church Lecture.—On Wednesday evening last, a lecture was delivered at the Long Rooms, by John Kingsley, Esq., B.A. (Mr. J. Clark, jun., in the chair), on the following subject:—"Church Property — How much is it? Whose is it? What should be done with it? With an examination of the question of Church-rates." The *Hants Independent*, which gives a lengthened sketch of the lecture, says, that Mr. Kingsley was well received by a numerous and respectable audience, and was repeatedly cheered during the delivery of his lecture. At the close the thanks of the meeting were proposed by the Rev. Thomas Pullar, seconded by Mr. W. Lankester, and carried amidst loud applause.

Lymington.—On Thursday evening, June 7th, a lecture was delivered in New-lane Chapel, by J. Kingsley, Esq., advocating the separation of Church and State. The lecturer showed clearly the abuses which necessarily arise from the connexion of the Church with the State, and illustrated his point fully by examples taken from the State Church of this country. It is hoped that no long time will elapse before an efficient organization in connexion with the Association will be formed in this locality.

Newport, Isle of Wight.—A public meeting is to be held at Newport to-morrow night, at which Mr. Miall and the Rev. Wm. Forster will be present as a deputation from the Committee.

West-end Meeting.—It will be seen from the advertisement elsewhere, that the Anti-state-church Association holds its summer meeting at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening. The names of several well-known public men are announced as speakers, and the attendance will, we doubt not, be as large as on the same occasion last year.

The Rev. Mr. Allies again.—The Rev. Mr. Allies, of Launton, has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Tablet*, Roman Catholic paper, avowing his belief that the Saviour is *substantially* present with the elements at every celebration of the Eucharist; and that he is in the practice of the same *adoration* on these occasions in this country as he professes himself to have been when visiting and communicating with Roman Catholic congregations during his tour on the continent of Europe.—*Church Paper.*

The Bishop of Oxford's Ordination.—We are credibly informed, that at the ordination of the Lord Bishop of this diocese, held at Cuddesden, on Trinity Sunday, a candidate was ordained deacon, who has previously been rejected by the Bishop of Ely for Roman Catholic tendencies; and who, though recommended by Dr. Pusey, had also been refused ordination by the Bishop of Exeter! — *Oxford Chronicle.*

Rise in the Value of Land.—The following remarkable facts have been communicated to us regarding the altered value of a farm in the parish of West Kilbride, Ayrshire, during the last ninety years. In the year 1759 the farm in question, consisting of about ninety acres, was sold at £365 sterling. A subsequent sale took place, at which it brought £1,800. In 1836 it was sold for £3,650; and during the current year it has again been disposed of for £8,000. There is no mineral value, nor anything connected with speculation of any description, influencing this last purchase, which has been made exclusively on account of the improved state of the land, and a reliance on obtaining a return purely from its agricultural productions.—*Glasgow Post.*

It is rumoured that on Mr. Hudson's retirement, the London and North-western Railway Company will in all probability undertake the working of the entire system of railways from Rugby to York; and that negotiations are in progress with the Great Northern Railway, by which that company may work into the London and North-western, and have a common terminus at Euston-square.—*Globe.*

The cost of the hall and offices at the Euston-station of the London and North-western Railway is understated at £125,000; the interest of which at five per cent. is £6,250 per annum. The company must therefore earn more than £17 per day for every day in the year, including Sundays, simply for the use of these new buildings, exclusive of the cost of repairs.—*The Builder.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The United Free Gospel Churches.—The conference of "the United Free Gospel Churches" was held during Whitsuntide, in Nelson-street Chapel, Lancaster. The delegates from the different churches having arrived on Saturday, the services were commenced on the evening of the same day by a public prayer-meeting. On Sunday, the 27th ult., there were six different services held, three in Nelson-street Chapel, and three in the open air, at different parts of the town. The attendance at the open-air services was large, and the addresses of the brethren appeared to tell, especially on that portion of our fellow-countymen who neglect the ordinances of the sanctuary. On Monday morning, the delegates met in the chapel for the transaction of business connected with the union of the free gospel churches. Mr. Sanderson, of Liverpool, was elected chairman, and Mr. Furness, of Lancaster, Secretary. The Secretary then read the reports from the different churches composing the union, relating to their state and progress, which were generally of a very cheering nature. The sittings were again resumed on Tuesday morning, and terminated the same day. Never was there known such a spirit of inquiry in all parts of this county as at the present time. On Monday evening there was a public tea party, after which addresses were delivered by several delegates, explanatory of the principles and spread of the United Free Gospel Churches. There are upwards of one hundred and fifty ministers, who take the oversight of the churches and preach the word of life. In church government they maintain the right of each church to govern itself, without the interference of councils, synods, or conferences. In doctrine they are evangelical. In reference to their ministers, they hold that with the exception of evangelists or missionaries, they ought to support themselves and families by their own industry, except in cases of distress or old age; in such circumstances they believe it is the duty of the church to provide for their necessities. agreeably to the direction of the Apostle Paul in 1 Tim. v. 17, and other portions of the New Testament Scriptures. They have also a considerable number of children under scriptural instruction every Lord's-day. During the past year, a great increase has taken place in this department of Christian enterprise.—*From a Correspondent.*

Another Chapel free from Debt.—On Tuesday, June 5th, the friends connected with the Independent Chapel, Loughborough, held a tea-meeting in the school-rooms, to celebrate the liquidation of their chapel debt After tea, a public meeting was held in the chapel, the Rev. W. Harcus, minister of the place, in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman; John Smith, Esq., Treasurer; the Revs. T. James, T. Mays, and A. Stone. Communications had been received from the Revs. Dr. Legge, and J. Smedmore, of Leicester, S. M'All, of Nottingham, and J. Corbin, of Derby, regretting their inability to attend the meeting, and congratulating the congregation on the happy occasion. From the Treasurer's financial statement, it appeared that the debt was £300. Towards this sum, the Leicestershire Chapel-Debt Association generously offered £100, on condition that the congregation contributed the other £200; this has been accomplished, and now the chapel is free from debt. Twenty-one years ago, the chapel was opened with a debt of £1,300; and though since then the cause has had many reverses, now there is an increasing church and congregation, and a beautiful chapel free from pecuniary burden.

Hall Fold, Whitworth, near Rochdale.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new Independent Chapel here took place on Friday, June 1st, in the presence of a large concourse of persons. The service was opened by singing a hymn, and the Rev. D. Hewitt, of Rochdale, engaged in prayer; the Rev. R. Robinson, the minister of the place, then addressed the assembly, congratulating them upon the liberality displayed in making enlarged provision for the claims of the congregation, stating the fundamental truths which he hoped would be preached in the new chapel, and the importance of connecting every exertion with earnest and unceasing prayer. A hymn being sung, E. G. Kay, Esq., who gives the land upon which the chapel is to be built, besides a very handsome subscription, laid the stone, and made a few appropriate remarks. The Rev. Professor Stowell, of Rotherham College, then delivered a most interesting address, distinguished by great pathos, intelligence, and evangelical sentiments. In the evening, a tea party was held in the school-room adjoining the old chapel, and several speeches were delivered on the occasion. The day was beautifully fine, and the numerous auditory were highly gratified with the proceedings.

We understand that the Rev. Richard Morris, of York-street Chapel, has resigned the pastoral charge of the church meeting in that place, and has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation at Buckingham Chapel, Clifton, near Bristol.—*Manchester Examiner.*

Congregational Church, 71, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.—A public meeting to celebrate the connexion of the Rev. T. T. Lynch with this church, was held on Thursday evening, June 7th. Dr. William Smith, classical tutor of Highbury College, occupied the chair. The Rev. A. J. Morris, the Rev. Mr. Charlton, and other ministers and gentlemen, were on the platform. It was stated to the meeting that Edward Miall, Esq., and the Rev. J. Burnet, were unavoidably absent, but had expressed their sympathy with the church on this occasion. Dr. Harris, of Cheshunt, had also intended to be present, but was unexpectedly prevented. He, however, promised his services to the church on the first occasion they might need them. After singing, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Charlton, of Totteridge, and the Chairman then briefly addressed the meeting. Dr. Lankester, on behalf of the church, gave a sketch of its history from its first formation. He did not detail the circumstances which led to the separation of the greater portion of the members from the church at Craven Chapel, but he claimed for them the right of judging for themselves what was the path of duty on that occasion. This right he believed they freely granted to all those from whom they had differed. The church had endeavoured in its conduct to carry out the great principles of a Christian brotherhood, in which, whilst office and order, constituted and approved by the brethren, were respected, they allowed no authority as greater than the Church, the Christian society itself, which was under law to Christ alone, and derived its power from him. This, he believed, was the distinguishing feature of Congregational Independency, and the principle upon which Christian men grounded their opposition to State establishments of religion. The Rev. T. T. Lynch then explained his views of a Christian church, and of the relations of pastor and people, for which we regret we cannot find room. The faith, in truth, Mr. Lynch said, which, in his judgment, the church at Mortimer-street had shown, inspired him with faith in them. Sensible of the difficulties of their position and of his own, he yet had a cheerful hope in the success of their joint endeavours. The Rev. A. J. Morris, of Holloway, then addressed the church and congregation on the relation existing between the pastor's joy and the people's profit. In eloquent and moving sentences he depicted the advantage to be derived from the mutual confidence between the pastor and his flock. He dwelt on the nature of church membership, and pointed out that it was a life, and not a position; that it involved duties, and some of the most important were those towards the teacher the church had made its pastor. He also clearly defined the sphere within which the pastor ought to act, and out of which he became the priest and tyrant of the Church. The Rev. Mr. Charlton said, that he represented a union of ministers of which Mr. Lynch had formerly been a member. He expressed his friendship for Mr. Lynch, and congratulated the church at Mortimer-street on the commencement of his ministry among them. Mr. Lynch having offered his thanks and those of the church to the chairman, to Mr. Morris, and the friends who attended on the occasion, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Pope, and the meeting concluded. Efforts will be immediately made to obtain a piece of ground for building in the neighbourhood of the present place of meeting, of which we hope to give due notice.

Rev. J. E. Tunmer has resigned his pastoral charge, and preaches the "farewell sermon," at Godmanchester, on Lord's-day, June 17th.

Freehold Land Schemes.—Flourishing Freehold Land Societies have been started in Shields, Hexham, and in nearly all the principal towns in South Durham. The promoters amongst the working classes are temperance men—teetotalers!

Iron, Hardware, and Metal Trades' Pension Society.—A general meeting of this society was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, the 28th of May, for the election of six additional pensioners, and other business—T. B. Simpson, Esq. (vice-president and treasurer), in the chair. The Hon. Secretary, in moving the first resolution, remarked that, in having to propose only one gentleman on that occasion, as a vice-president, the present meeting contrasted unfavourably with that in May, 1848. After the anniversary festival of that year, presided over by the late Lord Mayor, the society had the honour of electing no less than eight gentlemen to that distinction, in virtue of donations of not less than 20 guineas each. The appendix to the Report, now preparing for the press, would contain more than 200 names of new subscribers, or donors; and the growing zeal of the friends of the institution afforded well-grounded hopes that the present year, amidst all the discouragements arising from the continued depression of trade, will compare very favourably at its close with any previous year of the society's existence. Mr. H. L. Taylor, in seconding the resolution, after expressing his satisfaction at the progress of the society, informed the meeting that he had recently had an interview with the Lord Mayor, who had authorized him to say that he had not forgotten the society, nor would he permit it to suffer beyond what was inevitable, and that his lordship's intended donation of ten guineas should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary. At one o'clock the meeting proceeded to the election. The names of the successful candidates appear in our advertising columns. The pension is 20 guineas per annum, and the number of annuitants is now 25. After thanks to the scrutineers for their laborious exertions, a well-merited tribute was paid by Messrs. B. Fowler and Constable to the Hon. Collector, on his retirement from office; and by Mr. W. S. Burton and Mr. Holmes to the Hon. Secretary, who, in reply, expressed his high gratification at the favourable notice taken of his humble efforts on behalf of the society—at the same time stating, that highly as he appreciated the approbation of the society, his gratification would be greatly enhanced, if whatever in his conduct was deemed deserving of praise should be also thought worthy of emulation.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY AND THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

On Wednesday last, the annual general meeting of the members of this society was held at the Central School-house, Sanctuary, Westminster. The discussion which has been for some months past going on with reference to the management clauses, and the proceedings of the Council on Education generally, rendered the meeting one of unusual importance. The proceedings were of a very animated, if not exciting character. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided.

The Rev. J. D. Lonsdale read the Report. This document dwelt at considerable length on the exertions that had been made to provide extended education for the poor, and on the state of the institutions in connexion with the society. It concluded with the following remarks, which were greeted with loud applause:—

Your committee must revert to their correspondence with the Committee of Council on the management clauses proposed to be inserted in the trust deed of all Church of England schools towards the erection of which aid is granted out of the funds voted by Parliament for the purposes of education. That correspondence is now before the members of the society. The committee trust that it will prove that, whilst they have desired to secure the co-operation of the Government in that great work of education in which the Church is engaged, they feel the impossibility of being parties to any arrangement which can surrender any principle of the Church, or impair the pastoral efficiency of her clergy. This correspondence is now drawing to a close; and the committee would remind the members of the society that, although neither the committee nor the society itself can claim to be considered as representing the Church of England, yet that the interests of the important cause of Church education do depend in great measure on the wisdom, forbearance, and faithfulness to its principles with which the society arranges and maintains the relations between the Committee of Council on Education and itself, and in this course the committee confidently reckon on receiving the firm and temperate support of all the members of the society."

The Rev. G. A. Denison rose to move the resolution he proposed and withdrew at the last meeting. It was as follows:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting that no arrangement which shall involve the compulsory imposition of any management clauses whatsoever, as the condition of State assistance, or of any condition whatsoever, except the legal tenure of the site, and the right of inspection as defined and ascertained in 1840, can be satisfactory to or ought to be accepted by the Church.

The rev. gentleman said he felt quite sure, that in bringing forward that resolution he should not be accused of acting with any disrespect towards his Grace the President of the Committee of the National Society. He was sure, although the Lord President of the Council said in his place in Parliament, not many evenings since, that those who supported his resolution were few, that the circumstances of that day would show him how wrong he was in his conjecture [cheers]. It was a great question they had then to decide [cheers]—it was, in effect, whether the National Society should continue to be, as it had hitherto been, the handmaid of the Church of England, or whether it should retire from that position, and subordinate itself to the Committee of Council, and submit to a system of State dictation. He had seen it stated lately—and he confessed that nothing surprised him more—that the resolution declared that no management clauses could be framed that ought to be accepted by Church schools. The resolution did nothing of the kind. It merely denied the right of the State to force management clauses upon the Church [hear, hear]. Of course, there must be a management of some kind or other in every school; there was no occasion for the Committee of Council to tell them that; but the teaching of the school—what should be taught there, and how it should be taught—was for the Church to settle, and not for the Committee of Council [cheers]. Where there existed a State system, there the State interfered, and had a right to interfere. But it was because they had not a State system in England yet, that the State ought not to interfere. By God's help they never would have a State system in connexion with the Church [loud cheers]. No, not the faintest outlines and beginnings of a State system should ever be encouraged. The State, he admitted, had a perfect right to see that the constitution of a Church school to which the public money was given was legal, but beyond that the State had no right to go one inch [hear, hear]. He called upon the rev. gentlemen at the meeting never to prostrate the Church of England to the designs of the Committee of Council, to a State authority that systematically denied the plainest rules of simple and equal justice. He also appealed to his lay brethren to resist the attempts of this lay papacy, convinced as he was that Parliament would never venture to disregard the decision of an influential meeting such as that of the National Society, if they maintained a firm and consistent attitude. The rev. gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, canon of Westminster, seconded the resolution in an elaborate and eloquent speech, which was received with repeated bursts of applause. He denounced the Committee of Council, which he said was guided mainly by its secretary.

Sir T. D. Acland made some remarks in defence of the Committee of Council, which were frequently interrupted.

Archdeacon Allen rose to move an amendment upon the resolution proposed by Mr. Denison; and, as one who had for some time eaten the bread, and received the money of the Committee of Council, said a few words in justification of his conduct. He then submitted the following amendment:—

That this meeting desires to have the settlement of the questions now at issue between the Lords of Committee of Council and the Committee of the National Society; and that the Committee of the latter society be respectfully requested to urge upon the Lords Commissioners of the Council of Education the desirableness of allowing the promoters of Church schools to leave the appeal on all matters to the bishop of the diocese whenever three-fourths of the promoters shall express in writing their desire to do so.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER FULLER, in seconding the amendment proposed by Archdeacon Allen, denied that there was anything in the management clauses, or in the Minutes of the Committee of Council, that impaired the authority or influence of the bishop. He would go so far as to say, that not only they did not diminish the authority of the bishop, but that they increased it.

The Rev. HENRY WILBERFORCE did not believe, that if they adopted the management clauses any practical inconvenience would arise from the want of an appeal. He might express his conviction, that they were in the most awfully-momentous crisis with respect to Church education. He would not say that the Committee of Council intended surreptitiously to introduce any mixed or general system of religious education; but they were silently and cautiously introducing a system which would inevitably result in general religious education, and to bring all Church schools under the immediate control of the Government. The Legislature of England, as at present constituted, was neither Church nor Christian, so that if there was any system of State or Government education it must partake of that character. The Government must steer between the Roman Catholic and the Socinian, and other sects; and that they must do by declining to provide any means of dogmatic teaching. The present state of Europe was, to a great extent, attributable to the prevalence of such a system of teaching [hear, hear]. The secular power in Europe had been gradually, but surely, encroaching upon the ecclesiastical power in matters ecclesiastical. Such was the tendency of the age; and it was just because it was the tendency of the age that Christians and Churchmen ought not to give way to it, but they should resist it [cheers].

A lengthened discussion ensued, in which the Earl of Harrowby, the Rev. Frank Sugden, Archdeacon Manning, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Nelson, Mr. T. D. Acland, the Rev. R. Burgess, and other gentlemen, took part. Eventually the following amendment was proposed by Mr. Archdeacon MANNING:—

That this meeting acknowledges the care and attention of the committee in conducting the correspondence with the Committee of Council, and regrets that a satisfactory conclusion has not yet been arrived at; that while this meeting desires fully to co-operate with the State in promoting the education of the people, it is under the necessity of declaring that no terms of union can be satisfactory which shall not allow the clergy and laity full freedom to constitute schools upon such principles and models as have been approved by the Church of England; and that whenever it shall be desired the schools should be placed under the superintendence of the clergy, an appeal being allowed to the bishop of the diocese.

Mr. DENISON said, that if that amendment were carried, it would establish the principle for which he had been fighting for the last two years. He had no objection to withdraw his motion in its favour [cheers].

The Bishop of OXFORD and the Bishop of SALISBURY offered some observations, both Right Rev. Prelates declaring that they would not vote for the amendment if Mr. Denison entertained such views as he had stated.

The ARCHBISHOP put Archdeacon Allen's amendment to the meeting, Mr. Denison's motion having been withdrawn. It was almost unanimously rejected.

Archdeacon Manning's amendment was put, and carried by a tremendous majority.

The question of adjournment was then raised, but the Archbishop declined to put it to the meeting.

A vote of thanks to the Archbishop closed the proceedings, which extended over upwards of eight hours.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE CHOLERA.—At an inquest held on Friday at the Middlesex Hospital, before Mr. H. M. Wakley, a juror asked the coroner if it was true that the cholera, after expiring in London, had again made its appearance? The Coroner replied that he was sorry to say it had; for on one day in the preceding week he held three inquests on persons who had died of Asiatic cholera, and on Wednesday he had a similar case at Brentwood. The juror inquired if it were quite safe to view the bodies, as there were doubts whether it was or was not infectious. The Coroner answered that no one need in the slightest degree fear contamination; and he might mention that no person who was properly clothed, fed, and cleansed, need fear the cholera. In nine cases out of ten, or, indeed, all the cases he had seen, the disease had been brought on by want of food.——At Upper Rainham, near Chatham, several cases of cholera have been reported, 15 of which have terminated fatally. The disease first made its appearance in some cottages in the rear of Mr. Lampard's, a blacksmith, the whole of which are inhabited by poor people, with large families. The disease is suspected to have first broken out by a woman dying in one of the cottages, which being closed, together with the heat of the sun, produced a dreadful stench, and, the effluvium being inhaled by the inmates, they fell victims to the disease, which spread from one cottage to another. The disease has also appeared on board an emigrant ship off Plymouth.

AN OLD WOMAN of Walton, in Derbyshire, has lost her life from wounds inflicted by a vicious cow, which gored her in passing through a field. The cow was eventually driven away from her victim by a number of other cows that were in the field.

ARBITRATION INSTEAD OF WAR.

A great public meeting in support of the motion brought forward by Mr. Cobden last night, in the House of Commons, on this subject, was held on Monday evening, in Exeter Hall, which at the hour of taking the chair (six o'clock) was well filled, and at a later period of the evening crowded to excess. On the platform, and in the front seats of the area, were many ladies; and we observed around the Chairman (Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.) the following among many other ministers and gentlemen:—J. Bright, Esq., M.P., W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., J. Brotherton, Esq., M.P., J. Kershaw, Esq., M.P., W. Cowan, Esq., M.P., S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., J. Ellis, Esq., M.P., Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P., George Thompson, Esq., M.P., J. Williams, Esq., M.P.; Revs. Dr. Burns, J. Burnet, H. Richard, W. Brock, R. Ainslie; Messrs. Joseph Sturge, C. Gilpin, G. H. Alexander, E. Miall, D. W. Wire, J. Scoble, Elihu Burrit; and J. Bateman, Esq., LL.D.

The CHAIRMAN said: My Christian friends—friends of order, of peace, and of the human race—I rejoice to see such a meeting as I now witness, and over which I feel it a distinguished honour to preside. And particularly do I notice one characteristic of the present meeting, which is to me very satisfactory—that is, the very great majority of the male sex present. The ladies are always so before us on every question of humanity and religion, that when I see my own sex coming forward in the prominent manner they do to-night, I regard it as singularly indicative of the hold which the question of peace is taking upon the public mind [cheers]. You are aware that there has been, for some thirty years past, a society in existence called the Peace Society. That society has maintained the cause of peace upon scriptural principles, and has denounced war as nothing but wholesale murder. There has recently arisen another portion of our fellow-countrymen, who, thinking that we stood upon what they were pleased to call "abstract and extreme principles," yet desired to co-operate with us in destroying war; and we thought that we should not do right to refuse their co-operation. From this state of things arose the Peace Congress which was held at Brussels last autumn, wherein an attempt was made to unite all those individuals, of whatever country, who thought that war was an evil which might and ought to be prevented. A similar Congress is to be held at Paris in August next; and in the present circumstances of Europe, I can conceive nothing more important than that a large number of men should meet in the great metropolis of France—not as Frenchmen, Englishmen, Italians, Germans, or Russians—but simply as men, ready to embrace the whole human race in the arms of their goodwill [cheers]. I rejoice that we have to-day been honoured with the notice of a paper which carries great power with it—for a column in the *Times* [hisses] is worth a great deal to any cause. I am afraid a great many people read the *Times* more than they do their Bible; and when they want to have their minds directed on any question, go to the columns of that paper, instead of to the pages of this book. For my own part, I never wish to abandon the religious grounds of this movement,—to forget the glorious description of the aim of the Redeemer's advent, "Peace on earth, good-will to men" [applause]. But if other people take the lower ground of argument, and object to war because of the evils which it inflicts upon society, I rejoice at it. I am glad, therefore, to notice, that there is a third party rising up, in this country, who, while they think that war is a necessary evil, admit that it is a very great evil; and ought, if possible, to be avoided. I have met, as President of the Peace Society, with many red-coated gentlemen, who have said, "We know what the horrors of war are; we have witnessed a battle-field, and felt the loss of fathers and brothers; and we only fear that the success of your cause is more distant than you suppose." Is it possible, however, to look at such a meeting as this, without feeling that the question is no longer among the clouds, but has become a practical one? The presence of so many Members of Parliament shows that you have begun even to move St. Stephen's, and if you can move St. Stephen's, you can move the world [applause].

The Rev. H. RICHARD (Hon. Secretary to the Peace Congress Committee), read the following paper:—

The Peace Congress Committee have much pleasure in laying before this meeting the following brief summary of its proceedings.

Acting upon the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the Brussels Congress, the Committee have instituted a series of operations to bring under the notice of the people and the Government of this country some practical substitute for the war-system.

The cordial support and sympathy of Mr. Cobden having been secured to this movement, he was requested to submit to Parliament a motion, recommending the formation of international treaties of arbitration, by which disputed questions between Governments should be settled without any appeal to arms. This motion he will bring forward in the House of Commons to-morrow night.

More than 150 public meetings have been held in various parts of the country, comprising nearly all the principal towns in England and Scotland, for the purpose of sustaining Mr. Cobden, by a strong expression of public sentiment in favour of the contemplated measure, and upwards of 1,000 petitions have been sent up in its support. At the following meetings, the chair was taken by the respective mayors of the towns:—Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Worcester, Leicester, Nottingham, Wakefield, Bradford, Doncaster, Southampton, Bridport, and Falmouth.

A resolution was adopted at the Conference of the Friends of Peace (held in the Hall of Commerce, last October), to raise a special fund of £5,000, to carry on the operations of the Peace Congress Committee during the year. This resolution has been liberally met by contributions amounting, up to the present time, to about £3,500.

Arrangements are now in progress for holding a Congress of the Friends of Peace in Paris, in the month of August. A committee of organization, comprising several of the most eminent and influential men in France, will superintend the arrangements for this assembly, at which it is expected that numerous delegations will represent various European countries, and the United States of America.

Elihu Burritt and myself (Mr. Richard added) three weeks ago, were admitted to a long interview with the illustrious poet-statesman Lamartine [great cheering]. He gave his full and cordial adhesion to our movement, and promised his co-operation, both as a member of the committee of organization, to prepare for the congress, and as a member of the congress itself. I hope we shall have an opportunity of compensating to that illustrious man for the ingratitude of his countrymen [renewed and continued cheering], by making him president of the world's Peace Congress. He also intimated his willingness, after the congress—if we thought it desirable—and I am sure we shall all think it highly desirable—to return with us to England, and appear at Exeter Hall [immense and long-continued cheers]. When we see such men as he, and as M. Bastide, and M. de Tocqueville — the new French Minister for Foreign Affairs—joining with Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, we can surely afford to smile at the sneers of the *Times* [applause].

Mr. BRIGHT, M.P., was received with loud and long-continued cheers. He spoke as follows:—It has occurred to me, whilst our Chairman has been speaking, that if a stranger from some distant land were placed for a moment upon this platform, to look upon this great assembly, he would come to the conclusion, looking at the reputed practical character of our countrymen, that some question of commercial importance, or some great scheme of benevolence, or some great principle or improved policy of government, would be under discussion on this occasion. And I am prepared to assert that we are met here to-night for the purpose of discussing a principle as important as can well engage our attention. And yet it is perhaps a little strange that this meeting has been made the subject of almost unmixed ridicule by parties who profess to instruct and guide the public, both connected with the public press, and in other influential positions. There is a party at this moment looking upon this meeting as a pleasant hallucination of a considerable number of people; and there are those who go to make up what is facetiously called the "collective wisdom" of this nation—[laughter]—men who believe that we are people amusing ourselves with visionary and impracticable theories. But let it be borne in mind that these great organs of the press, and these men in Parliament, have said and thought precisely the same of several other great questions, on several other occasions [hear, hear]. I am not led at all to despair of the progress, of the soundness, or of the ultimate success, of any public question because I see leading articles in great newspapers, or speeches even from great men, against it [hear, hear]; for I know perfectly well that it is not in newspaper offices, nor in official and governmental offices, that great principles are either first discovered or advocated with honesty and success [cheers]. On this question, however, we have this great advantage, that every man who speaks openly is obliged to admit the excellency of our object, and all that he can complain of is, that it is not practicable, or that the means we take are not likely to bring it about. They say that there has always been war. Well, we don't deny that. But certainly we cannot be accused of an undue precipitancy, if, after centuries' duration of this plague, we now hope to do something to put a stop to it. But crime and disease are at least as old as war; yet no one supposes it to be fanciful that all should meet together, and co-operate to suppress crime, if possible, and to diminish the pressure of the sufferings which arise from disease [hear, hear]. They try remedies for those misfortunes and evils which afflict humanity; and why should we be held up to ridicule who here, in the face of day, before this vast metropolis, and with our opinions going forth to the world, come forward and propound a scheme, not by which war shall be rendered for ever impossible, but shall be rendered much less possible, and much less destructive of human happiness than it is now and has been in past times? [cheers.] These men who call everything visionary are a large class. They have nothing to suggest themselves [hear, hear]. They have not the honesty or the intelligence thoroughly to investigate these great questions, and then they "pooh, pooh," those who do investigate them, and say, "Oh, your schemes are visionary" [cheers]. But you must bear in mind that there is a very large class interested in another direction than that in which we wish to travel; and though I do not believe there exists in this country a creature in human form who would say openly—and I hope there is not one who would think—that war is a good thing, and that war should continue—or that those who profit by war hope that it may never cease; yet, when we recollect the large class interested in the preparations for war and the expenditure in war, we cannot be surprised if men regard the policy that we advocate with

somewhat of distrust, and are favourably disposed to receive arguments which go to prove that our principles cannot be successfully applied [hear, hear]. Let any one look over Europe—not at this moment, when strife is everywhere prevailing or imminent—but as it was two years ago, before this disturbance had broken out—and you may make a calculation that the Christian nations of Europe have been spending not much, if anything, less than 200 millions of pounds sterling per annum, not in war, but in warlike preparations, during a period of profound peace [hear, hear]. We have had lately a very important document from the President of the French Republic. We learn that that country has now on foot, if I mistake not, 480,000 armed men, with 40,000 horses, and I know not how many hundred pieces of artillery [hear]. Prussia has 380,000 men now under arms. Adding to those two the number of soldiers maintained by Great Britain, you will find that these three kingdoms alone have now armies amounting to considerably more than one million of men; Austria and Russia have armies which, united, are, I believe, considerably more numerous than the armies of these three kingdoms; then we have smaller armies of the smaller states; and, in all probability, the Christian nations of Europe have, at this moment, more than two and a half millions of soldiers—men drawn entirely from the pursuits of industry [hear]—the whole of what they might produce lost to the countries to which they belong, and to the world—and consuming an enormous expenditure drawn from the industry of the people of these various countries [hear, hear]—and wherever they are, whether in peace or in war, exercising an influence adverse to those benign principles and to that state of things amongst mankind which Christianity was intended to produce [cheers]. There can be no doubt whatever that we have a large opposition to contend with from that opinion which prevails amongst numbers in this country and in other countries, who are more or less favourable to the old war system, or imbued with a war spirit. But there is one thing which I am quite certain such meetings as this must do; they must diminish the amount of evil which the war spirit brings upon us during peace. It has been said by one of our greatest men and poets, that

Peace has her victories, not less than war.

But, under the system now prevailing, we may say that peace has her calamities only less than those of war. For so entirely do governments appear to live under the impression that war is always imminent, that they employ the period between one war and another in loading the nations whom they govern with those calamities in only a mitigated shape which necessarily spring from the prevalence of war [hear, hear]. Now, let no opponent of ours mistake our object. We do not suppose that the resolution to be submitted to the House of Commons to-morrow night, if carried, will put an end to war for ever. We do not suppose that the introduction of an arbitration clause into treaties can make quarrels between nations of such a nature that they never can lead to war. We do not suppose, for example, that there are not cases in which an arbitration would be no more possible than it is between two men exasperated beyond the bounds of reason, and unable to listen to anything that may be addressed to them. We do not say that a nation trampled on, either by its government or by a foreign nation, may not, by force of the heel which is upon them, rise and assert, even by this dreadful method, its right to be free [loud cheers]. You cannot well arbitrate between master and slave [hear, hear]—but as all nations are not in that position towards each other, but many of them in the position of equals before the world, so far as they are concerned, at least, we are able to prove that the proposition which is about to be submitted to Parliament, which we support at this meeting, which the people of England have shown themselves so much in favour of, will be of immense advantage in preserving the peace of the world [hear, hear]. What we want to do in this country is to change public opinion, so that on all occasions it will look for peace, and love peace, and regard war as the greatest possible of human calamities. And not only should we endeavour to teach the people this, but to teach it to the Government [cheers]. What has been the course of our Government since 1815? Nothing more suicidal, nothing more childish, probably was ever seen in the history of the world. Every day has been passed as if there were clouds above us just about to break. Almost every session of Parliament has witnessed some expression of opinion from Ministers or eminent men, which led the public to believe that there was danger ahead; and great and powerful newspapers have pointed out the origin of strife—aye, and in too many cases, have fanned the flame—until it menaced the country and the world with the calamities of war [cheers]. Men engaged in the profession of war have too often been the great counsellors of the people[hear, hear]. We have had illustrious dukes, and most eminent naval heroes, great admirals, and commanders; and instead of calling them in when we were at war, to know precisely how the work of destruction would be best carried on, because at that time their advice would be in accordance with their knowledge and with what we wanted, we have called them in, at periods of profound peace, to ask them whether they thought war was likely, and what we should do in case war should come [laughter]—and we have done that when there was no chance of war [hear, hear]. Last year a Parliamentary committee sat on the navy estimates; and a whole bevy of admirals were examined, and very curious testimony some of them gave. I am quite sure they expected a Waterloo next week and a Trafalgar the week after [laughter]. They had actually marked down where the next great battle at sea would be fought. Some said it would be near to the Land's-end—some said a little higher up the Channel [laughter]—and of course Great Britain was to sweep the seas as in past times. One admiral of very great authority gave it as his strong opinion, that the people of France (this was before the late revolution) were only waiting for an opportunity to make Great Britain into a French province [laughter]. One or two members of the committee took a very wise course with a witness of this kind; they pressed him rather home to say how he had formed his opinion. He did not appear to know more of Frenchmen than other intelligent and travelled Englishmen did; he did not appear to have lived longer in France than some members of the committee had done; he was not a violent man, or fond of war, but he was an admiral, and his attention had been directed very much the way that his professional duties led him. Being driven home at last, he gave it as his great reason for anticipating this dreadful state of things, that the French were burning to avenge the dishonour, the indignities, and the disgrace which they had suffered from England some forty years ago. All this he gave upon the authority of the Bishop of Madagascar [great laughter]. This bishop, I presume, was a Frenchman. There are English bishops in parts of the world with which geographers have hardly yet made us acquainted; and I presume this was a Frenchman sent out to Christianize Madagascar. You will not find that in the evidence as it was printed; it was thought better it should not appear [laughter]. When we have all these forces on foot, it is like a train of gunpowder, that only wants a spark. Some foolish captain or admiral, at the other side of the world, commits, some freak or imprudence; some hot-headed man there takes offence; what is called an indignity, is committed upon one country or the other; and the "dogs of war" are let loose. Then, when the war is over, they take to negotiating [laughter]. War never brings peace except by the complete conquest of one party. Negotiation at some period has to be employed; and we propose that the negotiation should be tried first, when the parties have not yet tried their strength; when they are equal with each other; when they are cool, and more dispassionate than they can be after a conflict, and the ends of justice are more likely to be subserved [cheers]. The Chairman has spoken of an article in the *Times* newspaper of this morning. The greater portion of that article consists of ridicule of the movement, and the rhodomontade which is not uncommonly met with in those columns [hear, hear]. The only thing in the shape of argument is the allegation that if this arbitration be established, there will be no power to enforce its awards. We admit there is no power of the sword; and if we could not show that that power would be, in the majority of cases, perhaps, in all, unnecessary—if we could not show that, without such power, arbitration will be of immense advantage—then I admit our case would not be worth much. But we know what is the value of public opinion. We can create an opinion in this country, and this country can create an opinion in the world, which will make all nations pretending to civilization and to Christianity bow to the decision of an arbitration which shall be freely chosen by the contending and disputing nations. Why should not the nations having the dispute select first from their own citizens, and afterwards from the citizens of some neutral power, men distinguished by their ability, their learning, their character for what is good and upright? Let these come together, forming, as it were, a temporary commission court; and let them decide upon the questions in dispute [hear, hear]. My firm conviction is, that with a court so constituted, hearing evidence on both sides, having all the documents before them, hearing the most learned advocates—that their decisions would be received by the people of the country who lost the award, with infinitely more respect than they can ever receive any award which comes from the bloody arbitrament of the sword [cheers]. Suppose that we had a government fully imbued with these sentiments, and a foreign secretary, anxious, not only to prevent war, but to prevent anything that should hazard war, and that all our treaties with foreign nations contained this particular clause, which is about to be submitted to Parliament—the whole course of our Government with regard to these questions would be different from what it is at present. Instead of preparing for war, because they believe war to be the natural state of men and nations, they would always be looking in the direction of peace. Our great armies and fleets would not only not be necessary, but there would not even be a pretence for them. One other point would be served, and it is one of very great importance. Nations do not always go to war to get that which they first began to squabble about, but to satisfy the national honour. Take for example what appears to me a very monstrous and wicked affair just now taking place in Europe—the French army before Rome [loud and prolonged cheering]. This affair appears to have been a series of blunders; but after the first great blunder was committed, and when not only France, but Europe, saw that it was a blunder, and perhaps something much worse, the French Government found a difficulty in retracting, because, they said "the honour of France is engaged" [hear, hear]. We have done a great many things as bad as that [hear]. With such a court of arbitration as I have attempted to describe, or as may be sketched out, there can be no doubt whatever the governments would submit to it their respective cases; and, when the award was made, though it might sometimes be unpalatable to accept it, yet no government could say that its honour was compromised by doing so. They would rather say, "The case has been fully heard and fairly adjudged, and as we wish other nations to keep the peace and observe awards in similar cases, so it is our duty and interest to observe them now" [loud cheers]. It is a sorrowful thing that the world has made so little progress on this great question. I was, the other day, at the British Museum, where everybody ought to go as often as he can. Down some steps, in a room underneath, there are some celebrated monuments from a city hitherto almost unknown, of which we have but an account so vague as to be almost fabulous—the ancient city of Nineveh. There are large stone slabs, with carving and sculpture, which tell us what the people of Nineveh did some 3,000 or 4,000 years ago. There is the high wall of the city; there are armed men on the top of it; there are military engines dragged or pushed up against it; there is the enormous battering-ram, breaking out the stones of this wall, and battering it down; there is monarch, commander, soldier, slave, prisoner, executioner, men beheaded, men trampled on, men impaled—such is their history. And even now, 1800 years after Christianity has come to bless the world, we are much in the same state—shame to us and to all Christian people! [hear, hear.] And in this country, which boasts more than any other of its intelligence and its Christianity, we are paying about forty-six or forty-seven millions sterling per annum either as a penalty for wars that are past or in preparation for wars that are to come [hear, hear]. Do not let us say that Providence inflicts poverty, destitution, starvation, and all the evils we see around us on this country. We have ourselves to blame [hear, hear]. We have hearts to feel, and we have heads to think; we have the facts of all past history before us; twice a year, at least, we have written legibly before us, when the tax-gatherer calls, the results of the wars of this country; and if we pass through our large towns or seaports, or visit our colonies, we see there how the taxes levied from the people of this country are poured out like water in the maintenance of this accursed system [hear]. We have in exchange for this, military glory without end. There is not a continent in which great men and brave men of your countrymen have not fallen, by thousands and tens of thousands, to build up that military fame of which Englishmen so often boast, and of which many of them are so foolishly proud. But what is all that to compensate for the misery, poverty, and wide-spread wretchedness which the system of war has brought into the world, and has fearfully concentrated upon large masses of our fellow-countrymen? [hear, hear.] Now that, after so many years, we have discovered our error, and we of the peace party, of the justice party, are gaining upon our opponents—now that common sense finds its way to vast assemblies like this, and is permeating through all classes of the country, and is penetrating even into the houses of legislation—may we not hope that this country which has built up so much of this military glory that it really can hope and wish for no more, will set an example to the other nations of the world, in preaching a new doctrine, the doctrine of "peace on earth and good-will to men?" [hear, hear.] There can be no doubt that the war policy we have pursued is one which not only impoverishes nations, prevents and destroys human happiness, but offends the Supreme Ruler of the world and dishonours the Christianity which we profess [loud cheers]. I have been requested to move—and I do it with great pleasure—the first resolution:—

That, in the judgment of this meeting, the custom of having recourse to arms for the settlement of international disputes,—assuming, as it does, the absurd principle, that right can be decided by might,—is a relic of barbarism, which is a disgrace to the civilization of the age, and a reproach to the professed Christianity of Europe. That it is, therefore, the solemn duty of all nations,—and especially of such as occupy the most prominent place in intelligence and influence,—to seek some means more just, rational, humane, and Christian, to adjust their differences, than by appealing to the sanguinary arbitrament of the sword. That a timely reference of disputed questions to the umpirage of competent and disinterested adjudicators has already been found, in many instances, a successful method of ensuring their satisfactory and pacific settlement. That the deliberate legislative recognition of this principle by this nation as the last resort in cases of dispute would invest it with great additional authority,—and that this meeting, therefore, would, in the strongest terms, express its approval of the motion to be submitted to the House of Commons to-morrow evening by Mr. Cobden.

I believe honestly, and I speak with some knowledge of the opinions of the great mass of my countrymen, that, whatever may be the opinions of papers who write for factions or for reaction; whatever opinion may be expressed by Parliament to-morrow night—the vast mass of the educated, of the moral, of the religious feeling of this country goes heartily with this resolution, and desires Parliament to adopt it.

JOSEPH BROTHERTON, Esq., M.P., rose amidst loud cheers to second the resolution. It was very gratifying to observe the growing aversion of the people of this country to the spirit and practice of war. He could remember the outbreak of the long wars consequent on the first French Revolution, and the contrast of the feeling then excited with that now prevalent. Upwards of a million of human beings were sacrificed in those wars, and an immense waste of material wealth; and yet Lord John Russell had just declared that he believed those wars to have been unnecessary. How much of misery might have been spared, had the parties engaged in those wars submitted to an arbitration of their differences! To those who said that the peace principle was impracticable, he would say, so had the principles of Christianity been considered; yet they had been found to conquer where armies could not penetrate. If arbitration courts were composed of monarchs, they might indeed come to no satisfactory conclusion; but he believed that the people everywhere were more honest than their rulers [great applause]. They would infuse into their national policy that

forbearance of indignities and injuries, real or supposed, which every wise man practised in private life.

The Rev. JOHN BURNET rose, amidst loud and reiterated applause, to support the resolution. He said, after a few introductory remarks:—As to arbitration being unavailing for the settlement of a dispute, why I should like to know how you can secure justice by war. Suppose we take war in some of its details. Let me suppose the cavalry of one army, for instance, to be poorly mounted; that the horses they have collected in haste are little better than ponies [laughter]—and that has sometimes been the case—cavalry that could not clear a ditch four feet wide; while, on the other side, the cavalry are well mounted—fine horses, ridden by able men. The contest then lies between the horses and the ponies—a very lame way of vindicating the honour of a nation, or deciding a quarrel. Or the cavalry on one side may be better swordsmen than the other; and then it becomes a question of fencing. Is it an honour to a nation that its dragoons handle their sabres better than its neighbour's dragoons? Or suppose we take the artillery. One side may have a corps hastily got up, and not accustomed to practice; while the others have had long, sharp, and correct practice. The contest is then altogether a matter of gunbarrels, powder, and ball. To go a little further—one side may have a general of great ability, of inexhaustible military resources, great skill in manœuvring large bodies of troops—a man who can bring his force to bear upon the decisive point, at the right moment, so as to adroitly carry the victory. What has justice to do with all this? There is no application to reason, no appeal to the conscience. Let those who laugh at our method of settling international disputes look at their own in this light, and they will be more inclined to laugh at that [cheers]. They should not throw stones at us, for they themselves live in glass houses. Let them look to their own defences. They must be bad soldiers, indeed, not to know that military movements have nothing to do with justice and honour. We all understand what it is to reason together, as arbitrators would do, and to appeal to each other's sense of right. And we all understand what it is to fight: so long as we see two dogs biting each other in the street, we can understand that. We expect nothing but the excitement of passion in fighting, instead of the judgment that would be exercised in arbitration. They talk of the bravery of our soldiers; but I never met with a soldier, officer or man, who was brave enough to tell me he delighted in war. The Duke of Wellington has again and again deprecated it—the admirals who have wielded Britain's thunder on the ocean have again and again deprecated it. Why is this? Why do they not acknowledge their delight in war, just as they do their delight in the races, when they adjourn the House to attend them? [laughter.] Everybody says it is a delightful thing to settle quarrels between neighbours. Even the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs will tell you, there is nothing better than arbitration, if you can only carry it out. What said Frederick the Great, at the close of his long war with the House of Austria? That he had lost more than half a million of his subjects; that the nobility and gentry of his kingdom were in rags; that the peasantry had not wherewith to cover themselves; that many of the towns and villages were in ashes; and that agriculture throughout the country was neglected, and thousands of pounds required to bring it into tillage. Such was the description which Frederick wrote with his own hand; and so true was it, that he melted down the coin and adulterated the metal to increase its nominal value. The House of Austria might have made a similar statement respecting its own territories. But what are the effects of arbitration, even if it be not successful? What is left behind? Nothing but the seats the arbitrators sat upon, and the pens and paper they used [laughter]. Why, then, should the House of Commons object to this proposal being carried? What can they say against it? "It is Utopian, impracticable"—the cant phrases of that House. It has its cant phrases as well as other houses [laughter, and hear, hear]. I despise cant everywhere; but a canting House of Commons is the worst of all canting houses [loud cheers]. Other houses cant at their own expense, but that does it at our expense; and, therefore, I have a right to interfere, and to call upon you to interfere, with it. Where would be the mischief of trying this proposal? If it fail, you have lost nothing—you have gained the satisfaction of knowing that you have tried to be friends with your neighbour before knocking him down—you have at least retarded war if you do not prevent it. But if it succeed, how much you gain! Look how expensive war is, and how cheap arbitration. We are paying annually twenty-eight millions as interest upon our war debt, and eighteen millions more in preparing for war, whenever it may arrive. Why, hereafter it will be said, "The people of the nineteenth century must have been the most ill-natured, barking, fighting curs that ever lived" [laughter and cheers]. I am ashamed of a nation that bears with such a state of things. What is to be done about it? Why, just ask the Queen to instruct her Foreign Secretary to try to induce the other powers of Europe to enter into an agreement not to fight till they have tried arbitration. Let that be brought about, and however it may be laughed at now, there is not a newspaper in existence, from here to the ends of Asia, that would not say, "This is the most glorious event of modern times!" [applause.] It must be brought about by the extensive diffusion of sentiments connected with the peace principle; to which alone we owe it, that we are not now, as in 1793, rushing into the field of Europe, and mingling our hosts with those that are now struggling there. Let us not only diffuse our sentiments among the people, but press them upon the Legislature, and watch the conduct of the Government and of the newspapers upon it. Do not be discouraged at the result of the division on Mr. Cobden's motion, but continue your appeals to the peoples and Governments of Europe, till, instead of international wars, we rejoice in permanent international friendships [loud and prolonged applause].

The resolution having been carried unanimously, a collection was made.

The Chairman being obliged to leave the meeting for the purpose of attending to his Parliamentary duties, his place was supplied by G. W. Alexander, Esq.

EDWARD MIALL, Esq., rose, amidst great and reiterated applause, to move the adoption of the following petition:—

To the honourable the Commons, &c.; the Petition of the undersigned

Sheweth—That in the judgment of your petitioners the ordinary method adopted by nations of settling their disputes by an appeal to the sword, is so obviously at variance with the first principles of justice and humanity, and so utterly repugnant to the spirit and precepts of the gospel, as to furnish a sufficient condemnation of the practice apart from all consideration of the consequences to which it leads.

That the whole history of the world proves that war, so far from satisfactorily adjusting international differences, serves only to embitter and perpetuate them, by exciting, on the one hand, emotions of triumph, which afford nourishment and scope to the impulses of an unprincipled ambition, and, on the other, of rankling vindictiveness, which is ever seeking an opportunity for revenge, thus lengthening on for generations feelings of ill-will and hostility between nations, and cherishing into preternatural development those evil and malignant passions, which deprave the moral character of communities, arrest the progress of civilization, and prepare fuel which is ever ready to ignite at the slightest spark of provocation, and to envelope the world in the flames of war.

That, in addition to these social and moral evils which the war system produces, it entails upon the nations such fearful burdens of taxation, as make all commerce, capital, and industry to reel and stagger beneath its weight; not only by the prodigal expenditure of the public means, which takes place during the time of actual warfare, but by the large proportion both of money and of productive labour which is absorbed in the support of those naval and military establishments which the war system renders it necessary to maintain even during a period of profound peace.

That the absurd practice of deciding questions of disputed right by an appeal to brute force, which formerly prevailed among individuals, having disappeared before the progress of civilization and intelligence, and been replaced by the empire of justice and law, which is found not only adequate to all the exigencies of the social state, but infinitely superior a security for life and property to the old system, there seems no reason to doubt that this barbarous custom, which has been banished from the bosom of all civilized society in adjusting the quarrels of individuals, may, with results equally successful and propitious, be superseded on the part of nations by another method, more accordant with reason, and more conducive to the well-being and prosperity of peoples.

That were the principle of settling international disputes by arbitration fully recognised among the civilized nations of the earth, it would tend greatly to diminish the hazard of war, by habituating peoples and governments to look to some other ultimate means of arranging their differences than by an appeal to the sword, and thereby serve to allay those mutual jealousies and alarms rising in times of great political excitement, by which communities are often hurried into acts of aggression and hostility; while past experience furnishes ample ground to believe that, were this method established as a system, and timely recourse had to it in sincerity and good faith, it would be found a wise and effectual substitute in adjusting differences which may arise between nations for the irrational arbitrament of the sword.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honourable House to support the motion for an humble address to be presented to her Majesty, praying she will be graciously pleased to direct her principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with foreign powers, inviting them to concur in treaties, binding the respective parties, in the event of any future misunderstanding which cannot be arranged by amicable negotiation, to refer the matter in dispute to the decision of arbitrators.

After some remarks as to the probable reception of the petition by the House of Commons, and the motives by which its members might be supposed to be influenced, Mr. Miall spoke as follows:—It is impossible, I imagine, to paint in too vivid, or perhaps I should say, in too gloomy, colours, or to describe in terms of exaggeration, the atrocities of war—the demon passions which it kindles, the horrid cruelties which it perpetrates, or the wild waste of desolation it leaves behind it. Many tongues have testified to their evils—many pens, and eloquent ones too, have described them as indefensible. And, perhaps, there is not a single individual to be found in whose bosom there remains a single spark of humanity, who will not be compelled to confess that war is the greatest possible scourge with which the nations can be chastised. But I think that in concentrating our blame upon war, we have too much lost sight of what I regard as the proximate cause of war. If war may be regarded as the fire, standing armies may be designated the frying-pan [laughter]. An armed peace is only second in its demoralization to actual hostilities; and until we get rid of the system of maintaining vast military establishments through long intervals of international quietude, we can hardly expect that the system of war will come to an end. It is especially to this point that I would direct your attention. I value the movement in favour of substituting arbitration for war, not simply in consequence of the collision that may thereby be avoided, and the bloodshed that may be prevented, but especially that it will take away from Governments and Legislatures all pretext for the maintenance of large standing armies [loud cheers]. The system of upholding large military establishments, strikes me as evil both individually, socially, and politically. It injures the individuals who compose the army—more especially those who form the rank and file. Just look at the case thus. You must destroy manhood, to a large extent, before you can make the soldier; for what is manhood, where there is no freedom or independence? [hear.] Some years ago this country, especially the religious portion of it, engaged in a noble and arduous struggle in order to effect the emancipation of the 800,000 slaves held in our West India plantations, and we regarded ourselves as amply repaid for the exertions we then made, and the money expended, in the freedom conferred upon our negro population. We, perhaps, seldom consider, that in her Majesty's dominions there are now upwards of 100,000 men whose condition can only be accurately described by the term "slave." They may not think their own thoughts, with a view to action. They are pledged to merge their will in the will of another. They lose all individuality, and become simply parts of a great living machine. And worst of all, and most descriptive of the utter slavery in which they are held, they are compelled to obedience, in the last resort, by the lash [loud cheers]. Now, I think, our sympathies, if wisely directed, would go out to those 100,000 of our fellow-countrymen, who have been betrayed, by one act of indiscretion, into this position, from which escape is scarcely possible, when manhood has been destroyed, and all freedom and independence of action have been taken away. Then there are the fruits of being delivered over to mere idleness; for I call the exercise of the parade nothing better than laborious idleness [cheers]. These men contribute nothing to the resources of the country. They have no great definite object before them for the guidance of their lives. They are simply floating, as it were, upon the surface of society, absorbing our gains, living upon the industry of our sons of toil, eating up our substance. Most of them have been drawn from the lowest dregs of society. They are often ignorant, and very generally disposed to vice. I leave you to infer what must be the consequence when 100,000 men associated together, under military discipline, martial law, are passing the greater portion of their existence without anything to do. But this is not the worst of the case. These men are deprived of all the humanizing influence of the domestic circle. They have no home but the mess-room—no companions but their fellows in arms; and when one sex is entirely debarred from ordinary domestic intercourse with the other, we all know what are the consequences—how vice is fomented, and all the passions are thrown into a state of fermentation—how men thus brought up are disposed to overleap all the landmarks of virtue and lose all sensibility of conscience. Hence, go where they will, you never find that the virtuous portion of the population welcome their presence. A dread of contamination always arises in the breasts of those who are interested in the higher position of humanity, when they hear that soldiers are to be quartered among them. These men seem to carry along with them a moral pestilence—the worst plague with which society can be afflicted. You may track their course through our villages and towns, especially in those parts where they make a protracted stay, by the debauchery, immorality, and general low tone of religious feeling and susceptibility, that pervades the population with whom they have come in contact. Passing on from that which is individual and social to that which is political, I see vast evils associated with standing armies. I believe that they are the main prop of bad institutions [loud cheers]—that but for the 120,000 men at the command of the Government, with all the implements of war, and under all the discipline of military life, Lord John Russell, with all his reputation for pluck, would never have given utterance to that insolent and arrogant defiance of the people of England which he did in arguing against Mr. Hume's motion [great cheering]. When I look beneath the specious arguments and the canting phrases that pass muster in the House of Commons, and see upon what they rest, I find that their only support is 120,000 bayonets. "Where there are few electors, there must needs be many soldiers." France may be quoted in refutation of the maxim; but France I hold to be the very best proof of it. France stands in no fear from her voters; if she stands in any fear at all, it is from her large army [cheers], to employ a portion of which, and to gratify the military spirit which that army fosters in the population, she has sent her absurd and faithless expedition to the walls of Rome [great cheering, mingled with hisses]. If the chair of the first President of that Republic should totter, and he should be compelled to follow Louis Philippe, let it not be said that it arises from the warlike propensities of the people, or from their insubordinate and restless disposition. The votes that sent the Chamber of Representatives to their places, indicate nothing but security for France; and if ever there is another disturbance there, it will be simply because France, in obedience to old maxims, and in accordance with an old policy, has chosen to maintain a large army, which, if she do not mind, will be a millstone round the neck of her republic, to sink it into unfathomable abysses [renewed and continued cheering]. I believe, notwithstanding the appearance of things at the present day, when almost every country of Europe is bristling with bayonets, and we can almost hear the thunder of continental artillery, the system is upon its last legs. I believe that this is just the reason why the *Times*—the organ of the oligarchic faction, the grand advocate of reactionary movement, the patron of the Czar of Russia, the deadly foe of Hungary [loud hisses], the base calumniator of the Roman patriots [increased hissing, followed by immense cheering]—that it is just because the faction that breathes its spirit into the *Times* are perfectly aware that their last days are upon them,

that it devotes a column of abuse to prove that our scheme is impracticable. Does the *Times*, or the scribe who does its warlike articles, suppose that an intelligent, thinking, and moral people, will abandon a scheme because they laugh at it as Utopian? or are unable to tell, *prima facie*, at the first blush, whether it be an impossibility or not? Have we not found, before this, that public opinion restrains the passions, not only of an individual, but also of a nation? Do we not observe, that even the Czar of Russia, before he marched his armies into Hungary, is forced to put forward some religious pretext in the document that proclaims it? Peoples never want to go to war with one another. If warlike passion is ever excited in them, it is by the action of their governments. But squabbling diplomatists, quarrelsome governments, the occupants of thrones anxious for the celebrity and power of their respective houses, royal marriages, and dynastic changes—these are the questions about which nations are brought into collision [cheers]. Take away from governments the instruments and facilities of warfare, and they will be peaceable enough. To that it must and will come; for let a question take hold of the sensibilities—especially the moral and religious sensibilities—of Englishmen, as this is doing, and no aristocracy can with stand its settlement. They know pretty well the limits of the people's patience, and can see plainly enough when the struggle is about to close. When they are certain that the mind of England is made up to do away with standing armies, and so do away with the chances of war, they will become suddenly illuminated on the subject, their followers in Parliament will be converted too, and that which was once a ridiculous minority, will be ushered forth to the world in the columns of the *Times* as a glorious majority [loud and continued applause].

George Thompson, Esq., M.P., being loudly called for, was requested to second the resolution, and came forward amidst repeated bursts of cheering. He said:—I came here to listen, not to speak—that I might be refreshed by breathing the atmosphere of this meeting, and, perhaps, be perpared to give something more than a vote in another place to-morrow night. Not that it is a very grateful task to address the audience assembling in that "other place." If a man rises there to utter the sentiments that have been uttered, applauded, and adopted here to-night, and looks for sympathy, for encouraging smiles, or friendly nods—or for any reward but that which is the never-failing reward of the man who honestly does his duty—he will be disappointed. He will find himself not only coolly received, but, on returning from the lobby, may be addressed as a noble lord addressed me the other night, after the division on Mr. Hume's motion, "Well, Thompson, I think we have pretty well muzzled you to-night" [laughter]. It appears to me, that the proposal before us to-night is an exceedingly rational one. We are no strangers to arbitration in social or commercial life. It is held everywhere that a man should not be judge in his own cause, and should not take the law into his own hands—that it is more equitable, and more advantageous to both parties, if a man be injured, that he apply to the constable, state his case to a magistrate, put himself on the decision of a jury of his fellow-countrymen, and bow to the sentence of an incorruptible and independent judge. Why shou'd it not be so with nations, whose interests are so vast, whose actions are so momentous in their influence and results? No man will furnish another with weapons of offence or defence upon the mere allegation of received or apprehended injury, especially if he be inflamed with passion. Why should we not deal with governments in the same way, and compel them to arbitrate their differences, by stopping the supplies of the means of war? [cheers.] I have been somewhat surprised to-night—for we are always ready to speak of that which is uppermost in our minds—that no allusion has been made to the tidings which have lately filled our ears of the achievements of our Indian army, and the annexation of an entire kingdom to the British dominions. I have just read through 700 folio pages on this subject, and the remainder of my speech shall be devoted to it. How that, for a time, at least, in India, grim war has "smoothed his wrinkled front"—the thunder of artillery and the clash of swords is hushed—salutes, thanksgiving to Almighty God, votes of thanks in Parliament, and the bestowment of peerages, are over—now that thousands and tens of thousands of the slain are buried out of sight—now that our colours float over the vast territory which stretches from Calcutta to the Khyber pass—now that our heroes are reposing on their laurels, and the twenty-four gentlemen east of where we meet are dreaming of the enormous amount of patronage that will fall to their lot—let us, as sober men and women, look for a moment at the arithmetic and finance of this question. I dare say, you have not counted the cost of these wars; and know not what you have paid, and will have to pay, for your whistle. Never should the people of this country suppose that the finance of this the ruling nation, is separate from that of its dependencies? Whenever a money panic comes in India, it will affect you, sir, in Lombard-street as well as the banks of Calcutta. I am fully prepared to substantiate what I say, when I assert that we entered upon a causeless war with the Shicks—a war provoked by years of insult, encroachment, and aggression from us, and brought to an end by the victories of Aliwal, Sobraon, and Goozerat. When Lord W. Bentinck left India, the Treasury was overflowing, public works were progressing, and he departed blessed by the entire people as the Governor-General who, beyond all others, had regarded the interests and rights of the children of the soil. He handed his sceptre to Lord Auckland unstained by a drop of blood, and having extinguished the fire of the suttee on the one hand, and lighted up a flame of gratitude in the hearts of millions on the other. To Lord Auckland we are indebted, so far as Government was concerned, for the ill-fated expedition to Affghanistan, which not a man in the kingdom will defend. He found the income in excess of the expenditure by nearly two millions, reduced it to a deficit, increased the deficit year by year, manured the Kyber Pass and the great valley of the Indus with the bones of thousands of our fellow-subjects, and caused Britain's name to be execrated from Constantinople to Calcutta—from the mouth of the Indus to the mountains of Thibet. Lord Ellenborough succeeded to him, and added a little more to the deficit and the debt, and a little more to the hatred of the British among the Asiatics, and then came home; and, having played at soldiers in India, was promoted to play at sailors at the Admiralty [laughter]. Lord Hardinge set about squaring the expenditure with the income, and began to relieve the people—as you must begin—by reducing the military establishment [cheers], without which not a shilling could be spared to make a road, build a bridge, form a tank, or forward any public work. His successor was Lord Dalhousie, the present Governor-General. As regards the annexation of the Punjaub—we had already taken a large slice of territory on the left bank of the Sutlej, and the fairest province of the Punjaub people, besides a million and a half sterling as indemnity for the expenses of the war; and set over the Punjaub an infant prince, and covered the land with our agents and tax-gatherers. Lord Hardinge desired to know the expense of that occupancy, and from returns furnished to him, which were carefully tested, it was found that with the most economical administration, its government would exceed its revenue by more than half a million per annum. And now that thousands have been slain—now that you have excited such a spirit among the people, that the Mussulman and the Sikh, whose hands have hitherto been irreconcilably against each other, have merged their religious distinctions, their blood feuds, their political and international animosities, in one common feeling of inextinguishable hatred against their new rulers—who marched siege trains sixteen miles long to lay the beautiful Mooltan in ruins—you have annexed it to the British crown! [loud cheers.] I maintain that no question has arisen throughout these Indian wars that might not easily have been settled by any of the men of peace on this platform, and that, too, with advantage not only to India but to our own reputation—not that reputation which consists in having our name feared, our flag floating everywhere, our legions carrying all before them—but the better and more lasting reputation, that springs from discharging all the kindly, unostentatious offices of charity and good-will [loud applause]. This country might have enjoyed a sublime reputation—have wielded an ethereal power commensurate with the confines of the globe—if, conscious of her high mission, in a commercial, political, and religious point of view, she had gone forth to bless, not to conquer, mankind [renewed applause]. Whatever the fate of this motion to-morrow night, I shall say with respect to this cause, as the persecuted astronomer said of the earth, "It moves still!" [continued applause.] We may be in a minority of 50, 60, 80, or 100, or even 150,—but, "It moves still!" [great cheering.] Sir, we often meet here to deplore the darkness and superstition of other lands—and may we do much more for them! but while we compassionate those who dwell on the banks of the Gambia, or the Nile, and when, in our religious benevolence, we would stop the rolling car of Juggernaut, let us remember that there is another car, whose wheels are grinding in the dust millions of our fellow-creatures—the car of war [great cheering]. Let the British people, in their might, declare, "Hitherto thou hast come, but henceforth thou shalt go no further!" [The hon. gentleman retired amidst enthusiastic applause.]

Mr. D. W. Wire was called upon to speak to this resolution, but declined to do so in order to afford Mr. Ewart, who was obliged to proceed to the House of Commons, an opportunity of addressing the meeting.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Ewart, M.P., moved the third resolution:—

That this meeting rejoices in the numerous proofs that exist of the increasing intercourse among the peoples, as directly tending to advance the brotherhood of mankind; and it regards with great gratification the Congress held in Brussels in September last, and the one to be held in Paris in August next, as largely contributing to this important end;—and it pledges itself, to its utmost ability, to support these movements, in order to complete the union of the different nations of mankind, that by spreading more widely among them a friendly spirit towards each other, a more ample development may be given to the peaceful tendencies that already prevail.

He had the honour of assisting at the Brussels Congress, and brought from it recollections that would never be effaced from his mind. As they passed along the streets in military order, though not with military insignia nor weapons, the question passed among the people, "Who are they?" and the answer was, "They are the friends of peace." He hoped to appear in the same character, with many of his friends, in the metropolis of France—that great nation, to which, with this and the United States, must the adoption of the peace principle in international affairs be looked for. He would not dispute the justice of Mr. Burnet's assertion, that the House to which he (Mr. Ewart) belonged was a "canting House;" but he would say, that he believed it would soon be, on this, and on other questions, a re-canting House [laughter and cheers].

Mr. Elihu Burritt, who was received with much applause, seconded the resolution. There were some, he said, who asked them—the friends of peace—if they were not trying to break down the defences of law and order, and give vanity a *carte-blanche* to riot, filled with frenzy, on the ruins of society. To such an imputation of fanaticism, he would reply, that they were the true friends of law and order—were much better entitled to that designation than those who arrogated it—and would cut the sinews of anarchy, by reducing governments themselves to law and order, by binding over nations and their rulers to keep the peace [loud cheers]. The events that had lately filled continental Europe with solicitude and alarm were simply the uprisings of communities against the institutions that had, through ages and centuries, taught them to prefer physical to moral force. It was remarkable that those capitals which had found their streets suddenly intersected with barricades during the darkness of the night, were "walled cities," whose fortifications had been raised to defend or overawe the people. From whom did the men of the pickaxe and spade, of the loom and the easel, learn the dreadful art of warfare, but from the very troops paraded before them? They who suddenly displayed such frightful skill in springing mines, fortifying houses, and all the tactics of street-fighting, had received a military education from their governments—the only education, shame upon modern civilization, which those governments had given them [loud cheers]. Barricades were barrack-seeds suddenly developed into the full ear of revolt by the passions of the populace. In so doing, they took the law into their own hands—they enacted and executed an extemporized law; and that was just the description of war. The populace indeed were more considerate than their rulers—for they observed some gradations of crime—they did not hang a man for debt, or burn his house for a trifling offence; whereas, war dealt out the one penalty, capital punishment, to all alike. Surely governments must learn, from the stern lessons lately read to them, the peril of loading their subjects with that burden of "oppression which driveth a wise man mad," to maintain their institutions and military establishments; and, at the same time, teaching them, by their own example, the lawfulness of appealing to the sanguinary arbitrament of the sword—a mode of decision which those lessons, on the one hand, and Peace Congresses on the other, would soon cause to be numbered among the *effete* barbarisms of a former age [applause].

The motion having been carried unanimously, the Rev. — Stoddart moved, and the Rev. R. Ainslie seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, with which the proceedings terminated.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 13, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords, last night, a somewhat protracted discussion ensued at the instance of Lord Beaumont on the subject of the affairs of Rome, and as to the French expedition thither, in which the Earl of Devon (to order), the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Brougham, and the Earl of Ellenborough, took part, the Marquis of Lansdowne intimating his intention of laying the communication from the French Government, on the subject of the expedition, on the table of the House.

On the motion of Lord Campbell the select committee on the Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was nominated.

THE NAVIGATION BILL.

The Marquis of Lansdowne then rose and moved that the Navigation Bill be read a third time. The Earl of Ellenborough opposed the motion, considering the measure as fraught with danger to the country, and proceeded to express his regret at the motives which had influenced many noble lords to give their support to the bill; to point out various steps which were necessary for improving the mercantile marine; and concluded by stating that the existing navigation system was an heritance handed down from their forefathers, which the country was now called upon to sell for a mess of pottage. Their forefathers did not mind paying something for maintaining the naval supremacy; but he was disgusted with the feeling which dictated the present measure, which went to sacrifice the best interests of the country to a sordid, a Californian principle, and which he was convinced, on its coming into operation, must prove deeply detrimental to the security of the empire.

Earl Granville replied to the arguments of the previous speaker, expressing his hope, that the advice tendered by the noble earl to shipowners, for the better management of their vessels, would be adopted.

The Earl of Winchilsea, in a strain of invective, opposed the bill, and read a lesson to the bishops, without whose votes, the noble earl said, the bill would have been thrown out. He had not taken his seat in that House many months, before he took the liberty of speaking in a voice of warning to the ecclesiastical heads of the Church. He told them, that if the period should ever arrive when questions of a secular character should be carried by the right reverend bench, England would join with him in a wish to see the House of Convocation restored, and the bench of bishops represented by a few chosen from among them, who would not interfere in questions which, for the best interests of the country, they had better not touch. He protested against the passing of the bill; and regretted that it should be carried in consequence of a want of courage, on the part of some of their lordships, to throw it out, because they feared that the result might be the retirement of the present Government from office; as if England had sunk so low, that she was obliged to peril her greatness, on the ground that some parties had not the moral courage to vote as they wished, and then to appeal to the feelings of the country.

Lord Stanley and Lord Brougham then briefly repeated the objections which induced them to oppose the bill; and the Marquis of Lansdowne, after commenting on the unconstitutional course pursued by the opponents of the measure when they called in question the right of certain noble lords to vote by proxy, invited the House to assent to the third reading of the bill.

The bill was then read a third time.

A clause by way of rider was then proposed by the Bishop of Oxford, the effect of which was to exclude the Brazils, in consequence of the great encouragement given to the slave-trade by that country, from any participation in the benefits of the measure.

After considerable discussion, the clause was rejected on a division, in which the numbers were—

For the clause	9
Against it	23
Majority	—14

The bill was then passed, and their lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, after the presentation of some hundreds of petitions, from different parts of the country, in favour of arbitration treaties instead of war, Mr. F. O'Connor fixed his motion on the Charter for the 3rd of July; and Mr. Disraeli gave notice that, on Tuesday, the 26th of June, he should call attention to the state of the nation. Sir De Lacy Evans also gave notice that he would on an early day, move that the elective franchise be extended to all direct tax-payers.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Mr. Cobden then rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice. He did not remember that he had ever, when he had had an opportunity of addressing the House, felt more desirous to be indulged with their attention; because, representing as he did a very numerous body out of that House who took a deep interest in the question, he should regret on their account, as well as for the cause in hand, that there should be so much misapprehension in the House as to the motion he was about to submit. He stood there humbly representing two distinct classes, both of some importance to the community. The first he represented on that occasion, and in this specific motion, was that influential body of Christians who repudiated the doctrine of resorting to war in any case, whether for offensive or for defensive purposes. But he also represented that numerous portion of the middle classes, with the bulk of the working classes, who, abhorring war, were a greater party than at any period of our history [hear, hear], who desired that some pre-

cautions should be taken, and, if possible, some guarantee, against future wars. Those two classes had found common ground on which they could unite without compromising their principles. It was not necessary that any one who acceded to the motion should be of opinion that they were not justified as Christians, under any circumstances, in resorting to war in self-defence. It was only necessary that they should be agreed that war was a great calamity which it was desirable should, if possible, be obviated [hear, hear]. If he proposed what was likely to have that effect, they might vote for his motion. What was it he proposed? He assumed that every one in that House would sanction war only in case it were imperatively demanded on their part in defence of their honour and their just interests. He took it that no one there would not repudiate war or would invite it, unless called for by such motives [hear, hear]. He took it that not one man in that House would not repudiate war or would invite it if the honour and just interests of the country could be preserved through some other medium. His object was to see whether they could not devise some means whereby war might be dispensed with; and his proposition was, they should resort to that mode in communities to which individuals resorted themselves. He wanted to carry out the principle recognised in thousands of other cases, that the intercourse between communities was nothing but the intercourse between individuals in the aggregate. Why might there not exist an agreement between this country and France, or between this country and America, by which, in case of misunderstandings which could not be settled by mutual representations and diplomacy, the questions in dispute might be referred to arbitration? He did not mean necessarily to the arbitration of crowned heads and of neutral powers. He saw more and more the difficulty of two independent states like England and France doing so, as one might prefer a republic for the arbitrator, and the other a monarchy. He should prefer to see these disputes referred to commissioners or plenipotentiaries, or arbitrators appointed from one country, to meet men appointed from another country, to inquire into the matter, and agree upon it; or, if they cannot do so, to have the power of calling in an umpire, as is done in all arbitrations. This is very different from the principle they now adopted. He wanted to give these men the absolute power to settle quarrels when they come before them; and there is an essential difference between that plan and the plan now resorted to [hear, hear]. He wanted to show that he was practical on this occasion, by showing that all he proposed to do had been done on several occasions before. There was a case where the United States and France referred a dispute to England; a case in which England and the United States referred a dispute to Russia—one in which the United States and Mexico referred a question to Prussia, and one in which the United States and England referred a case to the King of the Netherlands. These cases were all eminently successful. If one failed in immediate object, there is no instance in which a war has followed from such a reference [hear, hear]. What he proposed, therefore, was no novelty—it had already been practised with success; and for this reason, he proposed an address to the Crown, praying that her Majesty would instruct her Foreign Secretary to propose to foreign powers to enter into treaties, providing that, in case of any future misunderstanding, an arbitration such as he had described should be resorted to. There was no difficulty in fixing the means of arbitration, and providing the details; for arbitration was so much used in private life, and was indeed made parts of many statutes and acts of Parliament, that there was no difficulty whatever in carrying out the plan, provided we were agreed as to the policy of doing so. He then anticipated objections to his plan. If the treaties were not abided by, it would be said, war must follow; but that was an objection to all treaties, and we should in such a case have this advantage—that the recusant party would engage in war with the brand of infamy before the world. Then it might be said that we could not entrust the great interests of England to individuals, to commissioners such as he named. But that was upon the assumption that the quarrels with foreign countries were quarrels involving the whole existence of the empire. On the contrary, whenever these quarrels take place, it is generally upon the most minute and absurd pretexts [hear, hear]—so absurd that it is almost impossible, on looking back for the last hundred years, to tell precisely what any war was about. A peace friend of his was visiting a model showing the battle of Waterloo, when a boy asked the old man who described it what the battle of Waterloo was about? The old man scratched his head and declared he could not tell what it was about; and there were none in the House who could tell what it was about. At all events, he might quote the noble lord's remark the other night, that the last two wars were unnecessary [loud cries of "Hear, hear"]. Then he might be told that this country was now carrying out a peaceable policy, and that the plan was unnecessary; but he appealed to the increase in our military and naval expenditure and the accumulation of stores, as incongruous with the notion that a pacific policy was expected to continue. I do not see, said the hon. member, any proof, in the last five or six years, that the Government has been increasing in its confidence of peace being preserved, or gaining security for its preservation. In the last ten years we have increased our armed forces by 60,000; the army, navy, and ordnance expenditure has been augmented 60 to 70 per cent. From 1836 down to last year, there is no proof of the Government having any confidence in the duration of peace, or possessing increased security against war [hear, hear]. I think the inference is quite the contrary. On the committees on which I have been sitting I have seen something which has perfectly horrified me; and I dare say other hon. gentlemen would share my alarm at the state of things. But I confess, when I have looked into what we are doing in the way of provision of warlike stores, means of aggression, and preparations for defence against some foreign enemy, I have been astonished at the wasteful expenditure that is going on. What will hon. gentlemen think when they know that we have 170,000 barrels of gunpowder in store? [hear, hear.] Besides that, we have 65 millions of ball cartridges made up ready for use ["hear, hear," and a laugh from the Protectionist benches]. The public will not laugh when they read what I say [hear, hear]. They will not join the hon. members for counties opposite in laughing at this statement. We have 50,000 pieces of cannon in store, besides those afloat, and in arsenals, and garrisons, and batteries. There are five millions of cannon-balls and shells in the stores—[hear, hear]—and 1,200,000 sand-bags, ready for use whenever they are needed [laughter]. There are provisions equal to three or four years' consumption of these articles in the height of the French war. You have, in barrelled gunpowder alone, a supply equal to nearly three years' consumption of that article in the height of the French war, and equal to fifteen years' consumption at the present rate; to say nothing of the 65 millions of ball cartridges [hear, hear]. Does this look as if the Government thought we had made any great way in the preservation of peace? [hear, hear.] Is it the part of a country assured of peace to make all this provision against war? You have spent, in the last five or six years, on an average, twice as much in fortifications, in steam-basins, in docks, in barracks, in means of aggressive and defensive warfare, as at any period since the peace; and my hon. friend, the member for Montrose, who has looked much longer and deeper into those subjects than I have, believes it is more than was spent in the same time for those objects during the war. Since 1836 you have doubled the expenditure of the ordnance department. So again in the case of steam-vessels, as much money had been expended on our steam navy as was invested in the whole of our mercantile steamers. When he made that statement last year it was received with expressions of incredulity by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but he now repeated it, and challenged contradiction of the fact. More money, also, had been spent in steam-basins and docks for building and repairing war steamers, than was invested in the dockyards in which our mercantile steamers were built. What are we to deduce from these facts? That instead of making the progress of civilization contributing to the welfare of mankind—instead of making the arts of civilization available for increasing the enjoyments of peace—you are constantly bringing these improvements in science to bear upon the arts of war, and thus making the arts of peace and science itself contributory to the barbarism of the age [hear, hear]. But will any one presume to answer me by the vague declaration that we want no further guarantee for the preservation of peace? We are now spending every year on our armaments more than we spent annually in the seven years' war in the middle of the last century [hear, hear]. Therefore, far from being deterred by sneers, I join most heartily and contentedly with those worthy men out of the House, who are inspired by higher motives than I can hope to bring to bear on this occasion, and which I could not probably so rightly bring to bear as I do those questions which come within your province; but I join most heartily in sharing the odium, the ridicule, the calumny, and the derision which some are attempting to cast upon those advocates of peace, and of reduced armaments [hear]. But I want to know where this system is to end. I have sat on these army, navy, and ordnance committees, and I see no logical end to the matter. Unless you can adopt some such plan as I propose, unless you can approach foreign countries with a peaceable spirit, and offer to them some kind of assurance that you do not wish to attack them, and receive the assurance that you are not going to be assailed by them—I see no necessary or logical end to the increase of our establishments. But he might be told that his plan would not suit all cases. It would, at any rate, suit all cases better than the plan now adopted. He instanced the cases of the "Vixen," the dispute about the Oregon, the M'Leod trial, and the Tahiti quarrel, as cases in which arbitration would have been most desirable and valuable. He might be told that none of those were cases that led to war. True, but they led to an immense amount of bad blood, and to, at least, fifty millions of expense. He might be told, too, that they never could enforce the award. True, also: he did not intend to set up a new Holy Alliance by way of appeal. That which followed the violation of a treaty under the present system, must follow the violation of a treaty under his system. But, he repeated, that never could a country go to war with so bad a case as in order to evade the decision of the arbitrators. It might be urged that he had selected an improper time for his motion; but, for his part, he never knew a good motion come in a bad season [hear, hear]. The present state of the continent furnished no argument against the period selected for his motion, for the wars prevailing there were all of a civil or an insurrectionary character, with the exception of that between Schleswig and Denmark. The blockade established in that case punished not the people of Schleswig, but our fellow-citizens of Manchester and Northumberland, the wine-makers of France, and the cotton-growers of America It mattered not to him whether his principle were adopted by great or small states—whether by France or Tuscany; only let it be established and there would exist a guarantee for a rational, honest, and Christianlike settlement of disputes, instead of the arbitrament of war, which could not be better defined than it had been by Jeremy Bentham, when he said that it was "mischief on the largest scale." The worst that could happen, if his plan should fail, would be that matters would remain as they now were. He hoped the house would comply with the prayer of 400,000 petitioners by acceding to his motion. The hon. gentleman concluded amidst loud cheers by moving—

That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying she will be graciously pleased to direct her principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with foreign powers, inviting them to concur in treaties, binding the respective parties, in the event of any future misunderstanding, which cannot be arranged by amicable negotiation, to refer the matter in dispute to the decision of arbitrators.

Mr. Ewart, in a few words, seconded the motion.

Mr. B. Cochrane opposed it, taunting Mr. Cobden with the falsification of some of his most confident prognostications, and insisted upon identifying him with the Peace Society, notwithstanding Mr. Cobden's disclaimer. He considered that this was the most inappropriate moment for such a motion, which was calculated to bring ridicule upon the House.

Lord R. Grosvenor, without adopting all the views of Mr. Cobden, recollecting the success which had attended Lord Hardinge's scheme of arbitration in checking duelling, thought that the motion, if adopted, might, by influencing public opinion, suggest some scheme by which the great evil of war might be avoided. Mr. Cobden had proposed nothing impracticable; and if other nations found us sincere in our abhorrence of war, they might adopt the same views, and this would lead to great retrenchments.

Mr. Mackinnon took a similar view of the motion, which he thought would do infinite good, and he gave it his cordial support.

Colonel Thompson was instructed to support the motion, and he did so most heartily. He felt convinced that political society, like private individuals, would advance on this question. The hon. member had done away with one great objection in the minds of many individuals—arising, no doubt, from their ignorance of his design—by stating that he did not wish to set up a holy alliance for the forcible settlement of disputes between nations. His proposal was so rational, so much in accordance with all human experience, that he must ultimately be successful. Whatever might be the immediate result of the motion, there was the beginning, and he was the beginner of a great European and world reformation [cheers].

Mr. Urquhart opposed the motion as utterly futile and absurd.

Mr. Hobhouse supported it, considering that wars had occurred through the very want of the arbitration proposed by Mr. Cobden. Nations often needed an honourable and a graceful reason for retreating from a contest. So moderate and practicable a scheme did not deserve to be treated with scorn, ridicule, and contempt. Distinguished as this country had been in war, it was the fittest to lead the way in the endeavour to establish a compact amongst nations for a better mode of accommodating differences than that of force.

Lord Palmerston said that, in opposing Mr. Cobden's motion, he did not mean to treat him, or those whose organ he was, with anything but the greatest respect. He agreed with him in attaching the greatest value to peace, and in entertaining the utmost horror of war; and he was glad that Mr. Cobden had made his proposition, because it would convince the world of our sincere and honest desire to maintain peace. But whilst it was desirable to show that in England there was a fervent love of peace, there should not exist an impression that the manly spirit of Englishmen was dead, and that England was not as ready as ever to repel injury and aggression, for nothing would be more dangerous than that an opinion should go abroad that so rooted was our aversion to war that we would submit to anything to avoid it. This was an answer to the complaint of Mr. Cobden against the provident precautions made against a possible war. He opposed the motion because he considered the plan to be founded upon an erroneous principle, and that it would be impracticable. It was based upon an analogy between private life and the transactions of nations; but amongst individuals there was some legal tribunal to enforce the award, which gave effect to arbitration; and this essential ingredient Mr. Cobden admitted was wanting in his plan; for he had abandoned, or not proposed, what had been believed to be a part of his scheme, namely, a great tribunal, and he proposed that the arbitrators should consist, not of states or sovereigns, but commissioners in private life. But if governments were asked to bind themselves to refer their disputes to a third party, the party must be named at the time, or when the dispute happened; the former course would not be agreed to, and the latter would be difficult. The proceedings under the treaty of Ghent were in point. A very long time elapsed before England and America could agree upon the King of the Netherlands as an arbitrator, and when he gave his award, the United States dissented from it as not within the terms of reference. The matter, so far from being mended, was only rendered more complicated and difficult by the arbitration. But he also objected that it was not desirable to submit the great interests of England to mediation, and least of all to the mediation of individuals taken from private life, and having probably no public responsibilities. It was not certain that even very scientific men were the best qualified to settle public matters. Every one knew that there was a difficulty in "settling the longitude"—[laughter]—but no one supposed that there was much difficulty in settling the latitude. Under the treaty of Ghent, however, two learned men were employed to settle the latitude of the disputed boundary in America. Not the least chance was there of their agreeing. There was as great a difference between them as between the centre of the earth and the centre of the sun. One wanted to calculate latitude from the earth's centre, the other from the sun's—[laughter]. "Wide as the poles asunder." [A Member: But the dispute was settled.] Yes, it was settled—but not by arbitration [cheers]. Mr. Cobden had referred to Lord Castlereagh and Lord Ashburton; but he was wrong in supposing that those noblemen, or any other envoys, were at liberty to do anything they pleased in the course of their negotiations. They went with instructions; and, if they overstepped their instructions, the Governments they represented were not bound by their proceedings. To some extent, however, he did agree with his hon. friend. He did think that, in cases which admitted of it, Governments ought to endeavour to refer their disputes to a third party, uninfluenced by their own prejudices. The present system permitted a recourse to that practice. He had himself been held up to obloquy and ridicule for being too liberal in offering to act as a mediator. Of course, he was easy under such imputations. He was only too glad to see such a practice extended. It was proof of the advance of true knowledge as to the real interests of nations. But this proposal he believed to be one which could be attended with no practical result as regarded foreign countries; and, as regarded our own, he thought it would be very dangerous that England should pledge herself to submit all cases to arbitration. He should be sorry, however, to meet the motion in such a way as to appear to negative the principle upon which it was founded; he would, therefore, meet it by moving the previous question, which, though not strictly applicable, was the most courteous mode of resisting the motion.

Mr. M. Gibson undervalued the objections of Lord Palmerston, which afforded no answer to the motion, and enforced at much length some of the arguments employed by Mr. Cobden; he drew some strong pictures of the horrors of war, and recommended the abolition of privateering and of prize-money.

Mr. Roebuck had listened to no speech with more unmixed pleasure than to that of Lord Palmerston; but its conclusion was not worthy of its noble commencement. He (Mr. Roebuck) had no Utopian idea that the resolution would immediately extinguish war; but it would have a solemn and beneficent effect upon other nations if this powerful country set them the example which the motion proposed, and induced them to avoid as much as possible the necessity of an appeal to arms, and acknowledge that arbitration was a wise mode of settling disputes.

After a few words from Mr. Milnes,

Mr. Hume said that, after the avowal of Lord Palmerston that he had employed mediation to prevent war, he was surprised that he should take the false step of refusing his assent to a motion the principle of which he admitted. He showed from example the advantage and facility of arbitration in international disputes, and he depicted, in aggravated colours, the results of war, which had added hundreds of millions to our debt.

Lord J. Russell had hoped that the speech of Lord Palmerston had been so clear as to be liable to no misconstruction; but

[For remainder of Postcript see page 476.]

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines .... 0s. 6d.
Half a Column ..... £1 | Column £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum 13s. for the half-year; and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Adam's Will" is very clever, but will not suit our columns.

"J. E. P." Worcester. We do not see how the general public can be profited by a knowledge of the facts he details.

"John Wylde, Leeds," must apply to the news-agent from whom he receives the paper.

"M. H. G. S." and "A True Voluntary," next week.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1849.

SUMMARY.

DURING the past week some important measures of a practical nature have been before the House of Commons, and, significant of the approaching termination of the session, as well as of the business arrangements of Government, a large number of new bills have been introduced. Amongst the former was the Affirmation Bill, which, after an opposition on the part of Mr. Recorder Law, which can be spoken of as little else than frantic, was read a third time on Wednesday by a majority of 22, and passed by the narrow majority of 4. This close division will, we fear, embolden the obstructives in the Upper House to throw it out altogether. Mr. Moffat's amended Bankrupt and Insolvent Members Bill has also been read a second time, but stands but little chance of becoming the law of the land during the present session. A more important measure as affecting the commercial classes of the community is the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Bill, which has passed the House of Lords, and was read a first time in the Lower House on Monday. This measure is the offspring of a select committee of the Peers, and has been nursed into its present shape and vigour chiefly by the fostering hand of Lord Brougham. We ought rather to say its *late* shape, for the bill, when it came into existence, partook so much of the dangerous qualities of its nurse, that even its parents became alarmed for its safety. The bill originally conferred a "penal jurisdiction" upon the Court of Bankruptcy, without trial by jury, and established a new intermediate court of appeal, thereby creating a large and needless addition to the staff of officials who are maintained upon bankrupt estates.

In bringing to light these obnoxious clauses, the *Leeds Mercury* has been especially active; and the result is, that the measure which was sent down to the House of Commons has been so modified as materially to alter, and, as we think, improve, its character. One of the prominent evils of the present day is entire inaction on the part of Government so far as regards political reform, and hasty legislation where vast social interests are affected. We are glad to find that, in this instance at least, Lord John Russell is unwilling to give effect to the dangerous principles involved in the last-mentioned case.

On Friday night, Ireland monopolised the attention of the House—the recent disgraceful evictions in Tipperary and the Poor Relief Bill being the subjects under discussion. During a considerable part of the debate on the latter subject, that ridiculous personage, Mr. John O'Connell, for a second time, made use of the privilege, still absurdly preserved to individual members, of excluding strangers, and, of course, reporters. If, however, the House like to subject themselves to the caprice of any one of their number, they alone are to blame in the matter. On Monday the Parliamentary Oaths Bill was again debated, and after a characteristic display of bigotry on the part of Messrs. Law, Spooner, Goulburn, and Co., was read a third time and passed by a majority of 66. For a second time, consequently, this measure will be submitted to the approval of the Peers, and as Ministers do not evince any especial zeal on behalf of their bantling, and its rejection may not give rise to a political crisis, they may, perhaps, once more venture on its rejection.

The Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill—a mutilated portion of Sir R. Peel's comprehensive scheme, but nevertheless one of the most valuable measures of the session, has met with an ominous reception in the House of Lords. Its second reading was, indeed, carried on Monday night, but the Opposition succeeded in getting it referred to a select committee, to consider its details. The object of the bill is to clear away, as far as possible, all existing obstacles to the transfer of land from the hands of owners rendered helpless to use and improve it by the weight of debt charged upon it, to others not so encumbered. This, which constitutes its chief merit in the eyes of all unprejudiced men, is regarded by its opponents as the main ground of their hostility, and their obvious intention in this case, as in the bill of last session, is so to alter its details as to make it unworkable. And unless Government evince more firmness than they have hitherto done in standing by their measure in all its integrity, there can be little doubt that the landlord interest in the Upper House will effect the destruction of the bill.

The Gloucester county meeting is worthy of passing notice, as indicating a severe pressure upon the agricultural interest, which is sweeping away the flimsy pretences and sophistries of Mr. Disraeli and the "farmers' friends," and ranging the yeomanry of England, by the mere force of circumstances, with the ranks of those who are striving for the full development of free-trade, and a thorough retrenchment in national and local expenditure.

Matters of an ecclesiastical bearing still force themselves into prominent notice, and occasion inconvenient discussions, and damaging consequences, so far as State-Churchism is concerned. In the South of England, the Bishop of Exeter has taken occasion to reiterate the doctrine of baptismal regeneration; while in the North, at much about the same time, the Archbishop of York distinctly repudiates it. On the other hand, the Court of Arches and the Court of Queen's Bench are each having recourse to ingenious devices to avoid giving any authoritative decision on the question, as involved in the case of Gorham *v.* the Bishop of Exeter. Of still greater moment is the meeting of the National Society on Thursday last. It appears that this institution, which receives the greater portion of the Parliamentary grant for education, and is under the control of the Tractarians, is still at variance with the Committee of Council respecting the management clauses. All attempts to come to an understanding on this subject have hitherto proved fruitless. Thursday's meeting did not mend the matter. In spite of the efforts of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the moderate party, the dominant section carried it all their own way. The modified amendment which was adopted, affirming that no arrangement would be satisfactory which did not recognise those forms of trust deeds which gave the entire management of Church-schools aided by State funds, to the clergymen and bishop of the diocese, to the exclusion of the laity, is as real an obstacle to the settlement of the dispute as the original resolution which was withdrawn to make way for it. Probably by this time the Whigs repent of their Minutes of Council and of their unconstitutional interference in educational matters. They have succeeded in fostering, by the assistance of the State, a vast institution which throws off its allegiance to the power which raised it to its present eminence. It would be hazardous to predict what the upshot of the great breach will be, but whatever the immediate result, the ultimate effect can scarcely fail proving disastrous to the principle of State interference both in religion and education.

The foreign intelligence of the week is painfully interesting. Rome is undergoing a siege, sanguinary and destructive. The French Republic frowns upon her little sister, and seeks to destroy her. At a vast expense, at a terrible sacrifice of life, and probably not without destroying many valuable monumental remains, General Oudinot is forcing his way into the Holy City, what to do when he gets there, it would be difficult to divine. Meanwhile, Paris is in a ferment. The policy of Louis Napoleon's Government in this disgraceful affair, evidently dictated by M. de Falloux, cannot be understood, and so far as it can, is met with hearty execration. Ledru Rollin is rising into popularity. He means to exhibit articles of impeachment against the Barrot ministry, for a gross violation of the constitution. The faubourgs are getting uneasy. Paris is filled with troops. Panic seizes upon trade, commerce, and pleasure, and they vanish. This is the precious result, not of universal suffrage, but of disregard of its decisions, and of a large standing army. Louis Napoleon's Message, pacific in other respects, parades the nation's military strength. It will be well if French liberty be not suffocated by the incubus of French armies. M. Lesseps, recalled from his Roman mission, has reappeared in Paris. It is given out that he is mad—perhaps, because he saw more to admire at Rome than the ferocious Oudinot. The whole affair, terminate as it may, will be an infamous blot on the escutcheon of the French Republic.

Nothing very decisive has transpired in regard to Hungary. Austria, backed by Russia, has not, however, checked the progress of her late vassals. Œdenberg has fallen into their hands in the North-west, and Semlin in the South-east. Transylvania is regarded by Bem as secure against further invasion. Presburg is threatened; and all the tidings which reach us indicate the approach of a decisive engagement. It will soon be seen whether Russia's strength on paper, is correspondent strength in actual hostilities.

ARBITRATION INSTEAD OF WAR.

"WILD, visionary, impracticable, Utopian," shout, in full chorus, the entire body of the British oligarchy, supported by their thundering organ the *Times*. The recitative, executed only by the leaders, proceeds in a more argumentative strain. "Very good, indeed, very good, if you could only accomplish it. But, the millennium is yet, unfortunately, a long way off. Look at Europe at this moment—all the states of the continent involved in, or preparing for war! Of what use would arbitration prove? What worsted party would abide by the award, if it possessed power to contest and overrule it? Nations must grow a great deal wiser and better before you can bind them by clauses of treaties. You are merely trying to catch birds by putting salt on their tails. It's a pity you do not employ your talents to better purpose."

Now, we take leave to reply to these sage observations by a few queries. Is it a fact that nations, generally speaking, prefer to settle international disputes by war, rather than by arbitration? Is it a fact that the quarrels which lead to war are the quarrels of *nations*, except remotely, and by adoption? Do the people at large, of any country, care a rap about those intricate questions of diplomacy, which it is thought no negotiation can unravel, and which therefore must be cut by the sword? It is not peoples, but governments, that find war necessary. There is, perhaps, not a single state in Europe, not even excepting France, the inhabitants of which, if fairly polled, would not gladly commit national interests and honour to arbitration instead of conflict, and entrust all disputes involving them to the decision of impartial reason, rather than of brute force. The obstacle in the way is not popular combativeness, but official prejudices and pride. The impelling power which drives kingdoms into mortal hostility, springs not from the bosom of the millions, but from the brains of their rulers. When it is proposed to substitute arbitration for war in the settlement of international differences, it is but proposed to remove a cause of dispute, whilst it is yet only a dispute between government officials, and before actual hostilities have set on fire the bad passions of their subjects. Is there aught impracticable in this, supposing the rulers themselves were willing? And if the impracticability rests on their unwillingness, is it not just possible, that in this, as in other instances, it may be overborne by public opinion?

Again, is it true, that even Governments, as is implied by the above objection, submit to no force, in their dealings with other Governments, than that of the longer sword? "Who is to enforce the awards of arbitration?" ask the advocates of the present expensive and demoralizing system. The proper question would be, whether in one case out of ten, *enforcement* would be necessary—and if resorted to in the tenth case, a clear gain, not to be despised, has been effected on the nine. Governments, like individuals, are loath to provoke general execration—and, indeed, it is doubtful whether after a full submission of an international dispute to impartial arbitrators, a rigid investigation of evidence, a patient consideration of arguments, and a decision carrying upon the face of it a regard to justice, that Government which lost most by the award, would dare to plunge a civilized community into war in maintenance of its pride, prejudice, or self-will. It could not march out to hostilities under false colours. It would wound the self-love of a people more by placing them in a defiant attitude against reason and justice, than it could by conceding what it had previously deemed their rights. The world would be shocked by the scandal of such an outrage, and civilized humanity would hiss the offender off the stage. Would this amount to nothing? Why are treaties entered into now? If sometimes violated, are they not as often kept—often enough, at any rate, to make them appear desirable? In what respect is Mr. Cobden's proposal more foolish, or more impracticable, supposing governments themselves did not stand in the way of it, than reliance upon the most ordinary documents by which nations are accustomed to pledge their good faith to each other?

The *real* difficulty here is to be sought, not in the pugnacity of human nature, nor in the national prejudices, rivalries, jealousies, and pride, of peoples, nor even in the wishes of governments merely as such, but in the vested interests of large military and naval establishments, which, having been upreared, cannot easily be put an end to. The immense number of people whose living, promotion, and distinction are derived from the preparations deemed necessary to secure our interests and honour in the case of foreign war—not the least of the many evils

brought upon us by the system of standing armies—constitute the impracticability of which the organs of oligarchy make so much. It is a paltry money question on the one side, quite as much as on the other—and the Manchester school, whom Lord John Russell taunts with narrowness of mind on all great questions of constitutional polity, may tell the arrogant Premier that in this instance, as well as in some others in which he has been opposed to them until victory was just about to declare in their favour, they are swayed, not by financial considerations only, but by reason, morality, and religion. Far be it from us to charge the military with an abstract love of war! In every single case, we doubt not, the majority of them deprecate it, rejoice to keep it within as narrow bounds as possible, and are glad to bring it to a close as speedily as may be. They can all join Butler in singing,—

"Ah me! the perils that environ,
The man that meddles with cold iron."

But just as the underwriters at Lloyd's, whilst they sincerely deplore every shipwreck that occurs, would be sorry to hear of an invention whereby shipwreck would be rendered impossible; and just as insurance companies, which may lament the ravages of fire, would not thank the man who should discover means of preventing fires altogether, because their own means of livelihood would be thenceforth gone, so the officers of the army and navy, and all the officials of our great military establishments, have no desire for the reality of war, further than it is necessary to serve as a pretext for their own maintenance. They profess to be the insurance establishment for the protection of British lives, liberties, and honour, against all foreign aggression—and war is sometimes as necessary to the continuance of their line of business, as fires or shipwrecks are necessary in the cases alluded to above. There must be enough of reality to give some show to the supposed contingency—otherwise, underwriters, shareholders, and armies, might be deemed superfluous, and treated as such.

This strikes us as the real meaning of the outcry which Mr. Cobden's proposal has elicited from the oligarchy, and their journals. Eighteen millions sterling per annum disbursed for professedly defensive purposes, must support a large number of families, interest a vast multitude of relations, purchase a great amount of tradesmen's stores, and place in the hands of Government not a little patronage. Arbitration would render it all, or nearly all, unnecessary—and, after the lapse of a few years, plainly and palpably so. Hence, the attempt to laugh it to scorn! Hence, the clumsy ridicule of the *Times!* Hence, the solemn arrogance of Lord John! And hence, the enmity of the House of Commons! The impracticability of the motion is identified with these vested interests, and with nothing else whatever. It is all very well for the gentlemen concerned to ride off in seeming triumph on the quarrelsomeness of human nature—but the fact is, and the people will soon be made to see it, that between nations, this tendency to wrangle can do but little harm, when the dispute is to be ultimately referred from Philip drunk to Philip sober—from excited subjects, to unimpassioned arbitrators—and that the only danger of war arises from the fact that it is necessary to the support of an immense useless establishment, toasted at public dinners with all the honours as "The Army and Navy."

NARROW-MINDEDNESS REBUKED.

Lord John Russell has a strong aversion to narrow-mindedness. Speaking of Mr. Bright, "and those who agree with him," he says, "When we come to discuss large questions, such as concern the fortunes of our empire, then I see that they have their intellect and understanding bound up in such a narrow round, that it is quite impossible to get them to understand those great principles on which our ancestors founded the constitution of this country, and which we, their successors, humbly admire and endeavour to follow." They laugh who win. The noble lord ought to show mercy to his purblind opponents, and whilst thankful for the comprehensiveness of his own mind, for the reach of his intellect, and for his capacity of appreciating the deeds of his ancestors, he ought to bear in mind that all families are not so largely endowed by the prodigality of Nature, as the House of Bedford. Lord John is a perfect specimen of his "order." What *they* originate is "wisdom." What serves *their* purpose is "the glorious constitution." What exalts *them* is, "the glory of the country." The principles which put official power, patronage, and pay, exclusively in their own hands, are alone "worthy of admiration." A Whig Administration, made up of family connexions, is "the happiness of the people." Finality without an insurrection is "the envy of surrounding nations." Sixty millions of taxation, distributed by Whig placemen, are the result of an aristocracy which "is the hope of talent." Above all, Lord John Russell, as Premier, wielding a Parliamentary majority, is a sufficient proof of "adequate representation." If all men do not see things in this light, the noble lord should recollect that all men cannot look at them precisely from his point of view. He may well admire and endeavour to follow the principles which give to himself and his order the lion's share of political power. If others cannot be made to understand their inestimable worth, it should be recollected in their behalf, that they have not the same reasons for doing so. Lord John ought not to be so unconscionably severe.

The Whig Premier, in challenging Mr. Bright's power of understanding great principles, includes expressly "those who agree with him." Let the member for Manchester be thankful. He is not alone in the obloquy which narrow-mindedness incurs. The large constituencies are almost all with him. The city of London, the metropolitan boroughs, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Sheffield, and a host of other places too many to enumerate, are subject to the same charge. They cannot be got to admire, as they deserve, the deeds of Whig statesmen in 1688, and those of the same party in 1832. The representation as it now stands, is just what Lord John Russell, when proposing the Reform Bill, meant it to be. Strange that any should be dissatisfied with it. A fair majority of the people, were heads counted—nay, a *large* majority, see nothing particularly to please them, either as thinking men, or as practical men, in the existing system of representation—Lord John's improvement on the transcendent wisdom of his ancestors. "What narrow-mindedness!" exclaims the noble lord. "That's where I find fault with you. I proposed, and ultimately carried, the Reform Bill, on principles which I still hold, and with the working of which I am quite satisfied. Your proposals would give a less complete and less perfect representation. It is marvelous that you cannot see the superiority of my work, which is so very clear to myself. But that is the way with your school. It is impossible to get you to understand what I humbly admire, and endeavour to follow." This is the real meaning of Lord John's arrogant taunt. What is our system of Parliamentary representation, which he lauds as too comprehensive or profound in its principles to be appreciated by the narrow-mindedness of the majority of the country? Why, it is *his* system—framed, proposed, carried by *him*. The "constitution" is, in this respect, such as he and his then colleagues made it. Would any man but a member of the order talk thus fulsomely of his own performance? But to a Whig, and especially to a member of the House of Bedford, the greatest and most perplexing mystery on earth is, the suspicion that Whig wisdom is not infallible.

The cool effrontery of this rebuke, had it come from any other quarter, would have astounded us. If there is one charge more commonly than another brought against Lord John and his party, it is that they seem incompetent to take a comprehensive view of anything—that their statesmanship is a series of little, peddling, temporary, patchwork makeships—having neither depth, breadth, nor grasp—capable of exciting no hope, rousing no enthusiasm, attracting no confidence, awing no opposition—that it is great only in pretence and expense—a flourish of trumpets ushering in a sort of day-jobbing policy—a vast beating of the gong before a trumpery huckster's stall—a magniloquent invitation to a Barmecide feast—"much cry and little wool." In finance what have the Whigs done that would entitle them to talk big about "intellect and understanding?" In free-trade they merely wear the clothes of those whom they affect to despise. Ireland owes nothing to their largeness of vision, or their faculty of invention. Even religious freedom is worked out by them only as it suits their "order." There are some things they know how to do better than other people. They can vaunt their own pretensions, praise their own performances, ride into power on other folks' shoulders, adopt, when there, the principles they repudiated in opposition, sneer at those by whose aid they have profited, and, in an incredibly short period, disgust a whole country with their mingled insolence and imbecility, and leave to their successors, a dissatisfied population, disordered finances, revolting colonies, and disturbed foreign relationships. But this hardly entitles them to rebuke narrow-mindedness.

OUR LEGISLATORS AT ASCOT.

The historian of the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine will have a task to perform, equally puzzling to himself and incomprehensible to his readers; and should he happen to be a melancholy descendant of that equivocal race called Whigs—anxious to eulogize his political progenitors and to give them an honourable place in the history of their country—his task will indeed be of a hopeless and dismal character. Standing, like the last man, on the ruins of a rotten system, and apostrophizing the glory that once beamed forth with such splendour, but now, alas, sheds such a "sickly glare" around, lonely among the ghastly skeletons of Whig measures, he will be obliged to confess that, notwithstanding the "pomp and pride, and circumstance," exhibited during many a long year of administration, humanity has suffered from, and the world has been retarded in its onward progress by, the miserable apathy and gross dishonesty of the Whig party.

The most incomprehensible part, however, of the history of the present period, and that found to be least reconcileable, not only with the profession of the Whigs, but even with common justice and humanity, will be the fact that in spite of our being surrounded with omens of a sinister kind abroad, overtaxed to a monstrous and unparalleled extent in time of peace, and our having reached a point of national expenditure which could only be arrived at by the most glaring and impudent dishonesty; notwithstanding that the abuses of Government have become so foul and so palpable that the general feeling of the intelligent part of the community is fast tending towards a sweeping measure of reform, which will clear the House for the accommodation of honester men—and while an important part of our empire is suffering from famine and disease, and showing all the symptoms of still deeper and more hopeless ruin—yet, strange to say, amid all these stirring and alarming circumstances, the Whigs are displaying even more than their usual stupidity and sloth, and like the drunkard on the verge of a precipce, are disporting themselves in the face of destruction.

We say that it will be difficult for the reader of history to find any instance of more imminent danger, on the one hand, or of more atrocious folly and negligence, on the other; and he will find it, too, a hard matter to comprehend that a House of Commons, surrounded with such difficulties as we have described, should be counted out on the day of the Ascot races, because almost all the members thereof were too much engaged in betting and drinking, and similar questionable pleasures, to attend to their duty.

Such things as these will no doubt startle the man who contemplates them retrospectively, and puzzle the historian who undertakes to chronicle the events of the period. Should Mr. Macaulay live long enough to do so, he will have to thank the inhabitants of Edinburgh for ousting him from a Government so contemptible and so unprincipled as the present. He will no doubt be pathetic in his description of Irish distress, sublime in his delineation of continental matters—of revolutions, battles, and seiges—and comic in his descriptions of the encounters between Disraeli and Roebuck. But in what vein will he sketch the conduct of the Government of this country? In what temper describe the flagrant mistakes of Lord Palmerston, and the mean and miserable concessions made by Lord John Russell in answer to demands for great and useful measures of reform? Or how will he account for the existence of the most disgraceful nonchalance in times so critical as the present? A solution of the difficulty will be found only in the adage which, while it most truly foretells their downfal, correctly describes their condition:—

"Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

There can be little doubt, however, that the history which shall comprehend a few years more of the career of this country will have some details of a different nature, and containing somewhat more of life and animation. A disgust, deep, and well founded, is the prevailing sentiment of the people for their legislators. Chartism may be suppressed for a time, but "the snake is scotched, not killed;" and the middle classes, who are beginning to be convinced of the necessity of sweeping reform, have only to join with the workmen in demanding the people's rights, to make success certain. Already, near a hundred members of the House of Commons are in favour of such a measure. How long will the majority be able to hold sway, with public feeling against them, and nothing for their support but the worn-out remnant of ancient abuses?

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

The Secretaries of the Peace Congress Committee, the Rev. Henry Richard and Mr. Elihu Burritt, have just returned from Paris, where they have been making preliminary arrangements for the great Peace Congress which is to be held in that city in the month of August. Their reception has been cordial and encouraging. They have had interviews with some of the most influential men in France, who have entered with lively interest into the objects of the proposed congress, and who have readily offered to take a part in its proceedings. A committee of organization is now forming in Paris, and will comprise members of the National Assembly, the editors of some of the leading French journals, and several of the most distinguished philanthropists and literary men in that country. This committee will act in concert with the other national committees which have been formed respectively in London, Brussels, and Boston. The Americans are taking active steps to manifest their sympathy in this great movement. A public meeting, which was largely attended, was held at Boston on the 28th of March, when resolutions were unanimously adopted in favour of sending a large and influential deputation to represent the American people in the Paris Congress.

A very large number of gentlemen in England and Scotland have signified their wish to attend the congress, and it is expected that the British delegation will be on such a scale, and of such a character, as to demonstrate the deep interest taken by all classes in the establishment of permanent international peace.

A Disastrous Explosion of Fire-damp occurred on Tuesday week, at Hebburn Colliery, on the Tyne, near Newcastle. About a hundred people were in the pit at the time; thirty-two of whom were in the place where the gas exploded, and all these were destroyed, most of them shockingly mangled. The cause of the disaster is not very clear. It is said that the pit was well ventilated; but in the gallery where the gas was fired, the roof was of varying height, so that the fire-damp could accumulate notwithstanding the current of air that passed through. The passing of two tubs may have disturbed the gas, and a violent thunder-storm on Monday evening possibly affected the ventilation. The scene in the village at the pit's mouth is described as very harrowing. Our correspondent at Shields says:—"You will have seen by the daily papers that we have had a fearful explosion at Hebburn on Tyneside. The bodies of the poor creatures, thirty-three in number, have all been recovered, and an inquest was held on them on Wednesday, which was adjourned for a week. There will be a Government inquiry, which most likely will end, as they all have ended, in talk. The positive cause of the accident has not been ascertained. Hebburn Colliery was considered to be amongst the best working pits in the North; but it is remarkable that all the recent colliery explosions in these parts have been preceded by a thunder-storm—and we had a violent one on Monday evening—the evening before the accident. I am informed that the air was so foul in some of the pits hereabouts, that it flashed at the Davy-lamp, and that the overseer got the men to bank at once. The bodies of the unfortunate men were buried in the churchyard of the Venerable Bede, sacred to so many historical associations, on Thursday—and never, perhaps, did a more mournful procession wend its way through the ancient village, than on that afternoon; and if the Church were wise, it would profit by such seasons. But, alas! the mammon of unrighteousness—the State Church is at Jarrow. The living is under sequestration, because of the Simoniacal practices of its patron—and the sheep are without a shepherd."

Land Waterspouts.—During the late heavy weather, the neighbouring counties were visited by several of those phenomena, attended, in some instances, with very serious damage to property. One which visited the city of Wells, in Somersetshire, is thus described. Between one and two o'clock, p.m., the people of Wells were not a little alarmed by a mass of water flowing through the streets, and insinuating itself into their dwellings. An immense body of water, fourteen or fifteen inches in depth, flowed down the lanes and avenues leading from Mendip; and all this time without apparent cause for such a flood; there had certainly been a smart shower, but not at all sufficient to produce it. After the water had somewhat subsided, another body deluged the streets; but at length it passed off, and the people began to inquire what injury had been done, and how the phenomenon was caused. On the road leading to Bristol, the road stones, sand, and rubbish, were piled up knee deep; immense ruts were ploughed, and it was with difficulty that horses and vehicles could pass. In the low lands several lambs were drowned, and at the sides of the hills whole gardens, with potatoes and other vegetables, were washed away. It appears that the overflow was caused by a waterspout, which was seen by some farm labourers to descend first on Pewn-hill and traverse the Mendip district for some miles. The appearance was a dense black cloud, which suddenly descended, and formed a circular column, whirling round with immense rapidity. The water had a disagreeable, brackish taste.—About the same time a waterspout fell on Breedon-hill, Worcestershire, and rushed down upon Kemerton, destroying much property on its route. At Kemerton-priory, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Belliars, the gardens were terribly damaged, flower-beds swept away, and even the soil removed. The furniture was washed out of the drawing-room windows. Half the houses in the village of Kemerton were flooded, and all the stone walls in its course from the hill were carried away. By marks on the trees it appears that the torrent must have been sixteen feet deep. The railway in the neighbourhood was so deeply flooded as to delay the express train, by extinguishing the fire of the engine.—*Cheltenham Examiner.*

Reduction of Tithes.—Ominous Symptom.—We find that the Duke of Richmond's intimation in the House of Lords respecting the tithes has not been lost sight of by the yeomen of this neighbourhood, and that a stir is making to induce the legislature to make a very great reduction in this heavy burden which now oppresses the holders of land. A petition for this purpose was on Wednesday (beast-market day), signed by a great many of the farmers, including some of the most respectable in the neighbourhood.—*Hants Telegraph* of Saturday.

High Level Bridge, Newcastle.—The last arch of this noble structure was completed on Thursday. The last key was driven by the mayor of Gateshead, George Hawks, Esq., amid the cheers of a numerous company. The structure will be opened for general traffic on the 1st of August, and the entire cost will be about £500,000, about half the cost assigned by rumour.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.—THE NATIONAL SCHOOL RETURNS.

(From the *Patriot.*)

The Committee of the National School Society have just published the result of the Returns to the General Church School Inquiry, undertaken by the society in 1846-7, towards the expenses of which a grant of £500 was made by Government. From 899 parishes no return has been obtained, but an average has been calculated, in reference to these parishes, which, it is believed, may be regarded as a tolerably correct conclusion. The general result is stated to be highly satisfactory and encouraging. Compared with the last general inquiry made in 1837, there appears to have taken place an increase, in ten years, of 6,159 day-schools, and 397,685 daily scholars.

Inquiry.	Estimated Population.	Daily Schools.	Sunday Schools.	Daily Scholars.	Sunday Scholars.
In 1847..	17,224,146	17,015	5,230	955,865	466,764
In 1837..	15,084,941	10,856	6,068	558,170	438,280

The decrease in the number of Sunday-schools is explained as arising from many of them having been opened for daily instruction: the society have, in fact, appropriated a large portion of the Special Fund to accomplish this end. On the supposition that every child in the parish received five years' schooling, the increase in the number of children between five and ten years requiring to be so provided for, in the ten years from 1837 to 1847, would be 167,577; viz.—

In 1837	1,832,506
In 1847	2,000,083

"This increase comprises rich and poor, Churchmen and Dissenters; *and the provision made by the Church alone for the education of the children of the poor, between* 1837 *and* 1847, *very far exceeds the entire increase of school-going children.*" On the above calculation, the increased number of children in Church of England daily-schools would be 210,108 above the number required by the additional population. But "the provision made exceeds that amount, *inasmuch as the schools are rarely full*; and in the last five years, the grants made for school-buildings are intended to provide accommodation for 265,542 children."

The total number of buildings used for educational purposes is stated to be 21,904; but this comprises rooms of every description. The number of "real school-rooms" is 16,715. Of these 6,661 are "legally secured;" 4,950 are virtually secured; and 5,189 are "neither legally nor virtually secured."

The whole number of residences for teachers is 9,129, of which only 4,800 can be considered as legally or virtually secured to their respective schools.

The general summary gives also a return of paid masters and mistresses of schools, amounting in the whole to 23,415; but from this number should be deducted 3,407 mistresses of schools commonly known as dames'-schools; leaving 20,008 as the numbers of teachers of schools (9,593 male, and 10,415 female) partaking more or less of a parochial character. [All dames'-school are not included in this return, but only such as are, in some degree, under the control of the parochial clergy].

In addition to the number of paid teachers, there are 2,155 male and 2,256 female (making a total of no fewer than 4,411) paid monitors.

The number of gratuitous teachers amounts to 54,005; viz., 22,775 males and 31,230 females.

The salaries of the teachers (including an estimate for the salaries not returned) amount to the sum of £621,362; and the whole expense of maintaining the schools, including salaries, and allowing for returns wanting, may be reckoned at £874,947. The sources from which this amount is derived are very various, and include the weekly or quarterly payments received for the instruction of the children. In a considerable number of the schools, however, the instruction is entirely gratuitous, the proportion of free to pay schools being one to two; viz., 7,367 free schools, and 14,878 pay schools.

The number of parishes and ecclesiastical districts which possess no "Church-school" whatever, is 1,172, having a population in the aggregate of 776,633; while 2,144 possess a Sunday-school only, or a dame's-school only, or both, having a population in the aggregate of 1,556,367. A proportion of these, however, have no doubt too small a population to require a national-school building.

According to these returns, supposing every child in the kingdom to receive five years' schooling, the total number who ought to be under education is a little above two millions; and the Church of England schools contain nearly a million and a half, of whom 955,865 are receiving daily instruction. The committee explain their reason for considering this number as "by no means an exaggerated calculation of the *actual attendance* of children on Church-schools."

This calculation leaves only 598,424 children, between five and ten years of age, to be provided for in the Sunday-schools and day-schools not in connexion with the Established Church. Now, the children in Dissenting Sunday-schools cannot be under a million; and it would be a very moderate calculation that should make a third of that number to be under daily instruction in British-schools, Congregational-schools, Wesleyan-schools, and private schools of all descriptions.

Upon the whole, these returns amply support Mr. Baines's much-decried statistics; and they prove, beyond reasonable doubt, that whatever improvement in popular education may be called for, there is no want of school-room; that the means of education are, in fact, amply sufficient in point of extent, and beyond the effective demand; and that what we should labour for is, to hold out, in the character and value of the teaching, stronger inducements to the working classes to avail themselves of the existing provision for the benefit of their own children."

(From the *Leeds Mercury.*)

It will be remembered that the Parliamentary Educational Returns of 1833, obtained by Lord Kerry's Committee, gave the following numbers of day-schools, classed according to the mode in which the schools were maintained; viz.—

Day-Schools of England and Wales, in 1833, according to Lord Kerry's Returns.

	Schools.	Scholars.
Maintained by Endowment	4,966	158,761
„ Subscription	2,829	179,517
„ Subscription and Payments from scholars	2,035	212,317
Total of Public Schools	9,830	544,498
Maintained by Payments from Scholars (Private Schools).....	29,141	732,449
Total.....	38,971	1,276,947

The different classes of public schools, then, contained 544,498 scholars, and the private schools 732,449 scholars. We have no certain means of knowing what proportion the Church-schools bore in 1833 or in 1847 to the whole of the public schools of England and Wales: but we believe it will be a tolerable approximation to the truth if we suppose the Church-schools to have been about *three-fourths* of the whole number at each period (for the Church have as great a superiority in day-schools as the Dissenters have in Sunday-schools). Three-fourths of the day-scholars in public-schools in 1833 would be 408,374 (the total number being 544,498):—

Day-Scholars in Public Schools, 1833.

Estimated number in Church Schools....	408,374
Do. in Dissenters' and General Schools ..	136,124
Total.....	544,498

What, then, is the number we find in Church Public Day-schools in 1847? The total number of day-scholars given by the return of the National Society is 955,865 scholars, in 17,015 schools. But it is stated, that 3,407 of these schools were dames'-schools "under the control of the parochial clergy." The number of scholars contained in these 3,407 dames'-schools is not stated; we have therefore been obliged to compute it. We find, from examining the return, that the number of children in the 24 dames'-schools of the agricultural county of Bedford is 489, being an average of 20 children per school; and that in the manufacturing county of Lancaster the number of children in 89 dames'-schools is 2,264, being an average of 25 children per school. Taking a medium between these specimens of the agricultural and manufacturing counties, and remembering that the agricultural population is, on the whole, much larger than the manufacturing, we may assume 22 children on the average to dames'-schools; and multiplying the 3,407 dames'-schools in the Church return by 22, we find that those schools would contain 74,954 children. Therefore:—

Day Scholars in Church Schools	955,865
Deduct do. in Dame Schools	74,954
Scholars in Church *Public* Schools ..	880,911

Thus we arrive at the scholars in the Church *Public* Schools of England and Wales in 1847; viz.—

Scholars in Church *Public* Schools	880,911
Computed number in 1833 (see above)....	408,374
Increase since 1833	472,537

The *increase is nearly then* 116 *per cent.* on the number of scholars in 1833. And this will appear to be rather under the mark; for the Church return gives the following comparison between 1837 and 1847: viz.—

Scholars in Church day-schools in 1847 ..	955,865
Ditto Ditto 1837 ..	558,180
Increase in ten years.....	397,685

If the increase in ten years was 397,685, we cannot have over-estimated in taking it at 472,537 in fourteen years: and therefore we establish our point, that the increase in the scholars of Church public day-schools has been 116 per cent. in fourteen years.

But there has been, we believe, a *proportionate* increase in the day-schools of Dissenters and in the British and general schools within the same period: and if so, the number of scholars in such schools must have increased from 136,124 in 1833 to 298,348 in 1847.

Scholars in Dissenters' and General Day-Schools in 1833	136,124
Add an increase of 116 per cent.	160,224
Total in 1847	298,348

Now, then, let us add the number of scholars in the public day-schools of the Church to the number in all the other public day-schools:—

Children in Public Schools, 1847.

Church Day Schools.....	880,911
Other Day Schools	298,348
Total in Public Schools.....	1,179,259

Now we have seen that in 1833 the number of scholars in private schools was returned as 732,449—which was doubtless below the truth. As the scholars in these schools belong principally (though not exclusively) to the upper and middle classes, we may at least conclude that their number has increased in an equal ratio to the increase of population. In 1833 the population of England and Wales was 14,417,110, and in 1847 it was 17,224,148—being an increase of 2,807,038, or 19 per cent. The number of private scholars in 1833 was 732,449: add 19 per cent. (139,165), and it will appear to be now 871,614.

Thus, then, we find by a series of calculations, in which we have been anxious not to exaggerate anything, that the number of scholars in the public day-schools in England and Wales in 1847 was 1,179,259, and in the private day-schools 871,614.

DAY-SCHOLARS IN 1847.	
In Public Schools	1,179,259
In Private Schools	871,614
Total	2,050,873

The total is 50,873 beyond Professor Hoppus's estimate, and 173,926 beyond Mr. Baines's estimate.

We present, then, the number of day-scholars thus ascertained, in comparison with the numbers given by the Parliamentary Returns of 1818 and 1833:—

Day-Scholars in	1818	674,883
Do.	1833	1,376,947
Do.	1846-7	2,050,873

In 1818 the proportion of the scholars to the population was 1 to 17; in 1833 it was 1 to 11 and 1-3rd; in 1846-7 it was about 1 to 8¼.

If, after this, any one can doubt the power of the people to provide for their own education, his mind must be strangely constituted indeed.

We merely add, that Government grants aided in the building of most of the public schools from 1833 to 1847; but of course they did nothing for private schools—they only provided about *one-fourth* of the cost of building a portion of the *public* schools—and they did not contribute a sixpence towards the annual expense of maintaining them.

HUNGARY—MISREPRESENTATIONS.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The most current misrepresentation of the Hungarians is, that they are republicans, and that they have proclaimed the republic in such of the Hungarian counties as are in their power, which now comprise almost all the Hungarian territory. This assertion is often unwarily re-echoed by friends of the Hungarians, who, considering that the Queen of England maintains amicable relations with the republic of the United States, with the republic of France, and the republic of Switzerland, are not altogether horrified at the republican appellation. But the real state of the matter is, that the Hungarians are *not* republicans, and that the republic has *not* been proclaimed anywhere in Hungary. The misstatement, it is charitable to suppose, may have its origin simply in a mistranslation of a Hungarian word.

Another more ancient fallacy, but of late frequently repeated, is, that the Hungarian movement is not national, but the work of Polish agitators, and that the army is not merely officered by Poles, but consists in a great measure of soldiers of that nation. Now, it is ridiculous to suppose that such an obstinate resistance as has been shown by the Hungarians could be the result of any other than that universal impulse of a whole people, which, like the rising of the Germans against France in 1813, animates all classes as with one soul. If some few magnates shrink from their duty in the inglorious ease of foreign epicureanism, if any should be found even hostile to the national cause, still every great house of historical name is represented by more than one of its branches; who actively serve their country either in the senate or the field. Batthyanys, Esterhazys, Karolyis, Telekis, Bethlens, &c. &c., are all represented thus. But, besides these, the numerous and wealthy class of country gentlemen of ancient family are almost, without an exception, ranged on the national side. The little freeholders and the late copyholders, the men who in 1848 saw their copyholds converted into freeholds by the liberality of the Diet, are enthusiastic against Austria. Nor is this confined to the Magyar population. The Germans in Hungary and the military frontier, the Wallachians in Hungary, and lastly, among the Slavic tribes, the Slovacks and Ruthenes (who are settled in the north), are all united in the struggle; or to express it in a more familiar manner, nearly five-sixths of the Germans, one-half (perhaps at present *all*) of the Wallachians, and one-half of the Slavic population, have embraced the cause.

Such being the case, we need not be surprised at finding in the Hungarian ranks a great proportion of names terminating in *sky*, without looking to Poland as their home. Thus, Beniczky, who has distinguished himself in the partisan war, is of genuine Hungarian birth, and some years ago filled the office of sheriff in a Hungarian county. Of the fourteen generals who hold commands in the Hungarian army, ten are genuine born natives of Hungary, one an Englishman, one a German, and two only (Bem and Dembinsky) Poles. These latter, indeed, with the exception of Görgey, are the only generals who have distinguished themselves by the possession of the highest qualities of their profession; and it does credit to the Hungarian character that no petty national jealousy has checked such brave men in the sphere assigned to them. We can confidently assert that up to the period when the Russians entered Cracow, there were not more than 6,000 Poles at most in the Hungarian army, which at that time numbered nearly 150,000 men. It is not impossible that the Gallicians, who have been driven from their homes by the irruption of the Russian troops, may since have flocked in crowds to the Hungarian standard; but we must recollect that the ranks of the Hungarian army have also, since that time, been swelled by native levies, and that it now amounts to upwards of 200,000 regular troops, equipped, armed, and paid, with fields of artillery numbering between 250 and 400 pieces.

The truth is, that the absolutist conspirators against liberty are perfectly aware that the Hungarians are the representatives and champions of sound constitutional freedom, equally removed from anarchy on the one hand and from despotism on the other; and therefore are the Hungarians honoured with their deep, envenomed, and undying hatred.

Were the Hungarians really red republicans, communists, or terrorists, they would not be half so dangerous. Their order, discipline, preservation of public credit,* and power of organization, are all a tacit reproach against those who assert that no nation is capable of self-government, and must for ever be content to creep along in the leading strings of paternal despotism. Such a nation, so akin to England in true constitutional freedom, sets a dangerous example to Europe, and must be blotted out from the list of nations,—as would be the fate of England herself to-morrow, if the absolutists were but as strong as they are wicked, and their power were only equal to their will.

IRELAND.

The State Prisoners.—The Governor of Dublin Gaol received a notification from the Lord-Lieutenant, on Tuesday week, that the sentence of death passed on the State prisoners had been commuted to transportation for life.—On that day, a deputation headed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin went to the Castle, and presented to Lord Clarendon the memorial which has been long in process of signature, praying for Royal clemency to mitigate the punishment of the prisoners. The Lord Mayor stated that the document was signed by 150,000 persons of all classes, creeds, and parties. Lord Clarendon received the deputation with marked courtesies; and read a written reply to the memorial, in which he acknowledged the motives of humanity that had prompted the appeal, but met its prayer with the simple declaration, that "the Government, in the performance of its duty, can have no other desire than that justice should be administered without any severity beyond that which the interests of society demand." We understand that the Irish State convicts will leave this country, for their destination abroad, in the "Mountstuart Elphinstone" convict ship, which will sail forthwith.—*Globe*.

Representation of Limerick.—Mr. Samuel Dickson has been elected, without opposition, as M.P. for Limerick county, in the room of Mr. Smith O'Brien. He is said to be "very rich," and "distinguished from many of his colleagues by personal independence;" he is of "no determinate politics;" and his return is deemed a proof of the general political apathy.

Emigration.—A great meeting at Carlow, on Thursday, attended by small proprietors and tenant-farmers, agreed to a series of resolutions concluding with the propositions that, under the present adverse circumstances, and with the present relations of landlord and tenant, no amount of industry, skill, or economy, can save the great majority of the farmers of Ireland from hopeless poverty, and that unless the Legislature and landed proprietary "seriously, and at once, apply themselves to the cure of this social anomaly—a hope for which we see not the slightest foundation—it becomes an imperative duty which men owe to themselves and their families to seek in a foreign land, before their entire capital is lost, the means of honourable subsistence denied them at home." In preparation for the inevitable and seemingly approximate exigency, and in order to secure the advantages of well-organized emigration, the names of twelve persons were chosen as a committee to form an association to be called "The Leinster Emigration Society."

Harvest Prospects.—The accounts from all quarters are most satisfactory; there is, in fact, no drawback, the reports of the appearance of blight in the potato crop being so far believed to be wholly groundless. Nevertheless the critical period for the development of the disease, should it unfortunately exist has yet to come, and when it shall have passed it will be quite time enough to congratulate ourselves upon the prospect of escape from a fifth season of famine. The fact of a much greater breadth of potatoes than usual being planted this year seems to be hailed as a happy omen, but so far from this being a subject for rejoicing, it should, on the contrary, leave ground for apprehensions of an unpleasant tendency.—*Times*.

Progress of Evictions.—We have heard that no less than 450 notices of ejectment have been served on one or two properties not many miles from Borrisokane; and we learn that 300 miserable beings were sent on the world from a property near Clonmel—that five houses were levelled and 40 persons were turned off on the lands of Knocknaclara—36 persons off the lands of Knockakelly, Slievenamon—106 off the lands of Ashgrove, near Caher, under the Court of Chancery!—44 off the lands of Barnclough, 23 off another property, 78 off another, and 20 off another! Good God, where is this sweeping system of wholesale extermination to end? Here are 647 human beings sent on the bleak ocean of a cheerless world to swell the tide of misery which swallows up the substance of every struggling man in the community.—*Tipperary Vindicator*.

On Thursday preparations commenced for the removal of the celebrated marble arch from the east front of Buckingham Palace. It will be re-erected at the principal entrance to the Home Park at Windsor Castle.

* Whilst the paper money of Austria is, in Vienna, at a discount of 30 per cent. if exchanged for gold, and of 21 per cent. if exchanged for silver, the Hungarian national notes of larger amount are in Pesth at a discount of 13 per cent. only, if exchanged for go'd or silver, and the smaller notes are at par, being convertible at the bank.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REV. J. P. HAM, OF BRISTOL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—In the *Nonconformist* of yesterday there appears an extract from the *Bath Journal*, which contains a very erroneous and injurious representation concerning my doctrinal teaching, and the cause of my withdrawal from Lodge-street Chapel in this city, which I should esteem it a favour if you would permit me very briefly to correct.

The remark is as follows:—"Mr. J. P. Ham, the officiating minister of Lodge-street Chapel, has lately been propounding from his pulpit some opinions respecting the future destinies of man, in the course of which he is understood to have questioned the literal existence of a state of future punishment."

So far from this is the *fact*, that I have not only *not* "questioned the literal existence of a state of future punishment," but have distinctly maintained the *eternal duration* of the future punishment, as may be seen in the following quotations from my published lectures:—"Let me not be misunderstood in these remarks. I do not assert that the punishment of the wicked will *not* be eternal. I believe the Bible most distinctly teaches, that future punishment *will be* of eternal duration."—*Life and Death*, page 116. And again:—"What I affirm to be the teaching of the Bible is, not that punishment is *not eternal*, but that punishment is *not eternal torment*."—Page 123.

From the above quotations it will be apparent, that what I have "questioned" in connexion with the solemn subject of the future retribution of the wicked is the popular belief concerning its *nature*, *not* its certainty nor duration.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
J. Panton Ham.

16, *Hampton-terrace, West Clifton, Bristol,*
June 7th, 1849.

Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association.—On Monday a very numerous meeting of the supporters of financial reform was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. Sir J. Walmsley presided; supported by Mr. Pearson, M.P., Mr. A. Anderson, M.P., Sir F. Knowles, the Rev. J. Burnet, and many influential gentlemen of Lambeth. The Chairman opened the business of the day by stating the object of their assembling. The Premier had hinted that he had a little plan behind the curtain. The signs of the times showed that the attainment of their ends was not so far distant. Let the working men come forward by their contributions to aid the only scheme by which they themselves could be benefited. Their land scheme, which had only been started a few weeks, had already 610 of its shares taken; but although that was a promising beginning, yet they required 600,000 electors, for only by such an increase could they hope to obtain the object which they sought and for which they had laboured. A letter from Mr. Hume, M.P., was then read, recording the opinion of that gentleman that no reform of any extended nature could be expected from the House of Commons as at present constituted. The Chairman having concluded amidst much cheering, Mr. Wilkinson proposed the first resolution:—

That the absence of a really representative House of Commons, the preponderance of class legislation, the unequal pressure of taxation, the general extravagance of the public expenditure, and the consequences of those evils, engendering discontent and threatening disorders fatal to the political and to the social prosperity of this empire, render the combination of the middle and working classes for the attainment of the reform advocated by the Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association a matter of momentous importance to the state.

It was seconded by Mr. Hunt, and after some observations from Mr. C. Pearson, Mr. Doulton, Mr. T. Cooper, the Chartist, and Rev. J. Burnet, put and carried. Mr. Thwaites proposed the second resolution:—

That, as one of the most powerful means for the peaceful accomplishment of the great objects now sought to be effected the Metropolitan and Home Counties Freehold Land Society, established in connexion with this Association, adapted as it is to the varied positions and circumstances of all classes of the people, is calculated to work great results upon the representation of the counties over which its operations will extend, and that this meeting strongly recommends every Reformer, whatever his means may be, to avail himself of the great advantages which that society offers.

This was seconded by Mr. Stevens, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was then passed for the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

Mr. Griffith's Murder.—Mr. Martin, clerk to the late Mr. Griffith, and to whom was addressed the anonymous letter warning him not to make the journey which terminated so fatally for his master, received, on Tuesday morning last, another communication to the same effect. It had been posted the previous night in Brighton, and was received by Mr. Martin as he was about to set out on his usual country round. It was addressed, "Mr. Marten, Griffis Brewery, Brighton," and ran as follows:—"Sir, I beg of you not to go to Horsham any more, or you will sartinly share poor Griffis fate. For God sake dont." The handwriting was intended, it is evident, to imitate that of the above-mentioned letter; but it is clearly not by the same hand. The former was much more legibly written; the latter is an almost illegible scrawl, and was either penned by some person unaccustomed to write, or, as is most likely, with the left hand designedly, but by no means successfully, if intended to resemble the first letter. It is evidently a stupid trick, intended to revive public excitement on an affair which remains buried in mystery. However, to make all sure on this occasion, Mr. Chase, to whom the letter was handed by Mr. Martin, proceeded to Henfield on Tuesday, and rode with Mr. Martin back to Brighton. Of course they met with no obstruction.—*Brighton Herald*.

ORIGINAL
DEFECTIVE

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT OF BANKRUPT LAW.

In bringing up the report of the select committee on the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Bill, on Tuesday week, Lord BROUGHAM briefly stated the objects and nature of the bill in its present shape. The bill consists of two parts: a digest, in 367 clauses, of the existing bankruptcy laws—which will render the task of learning and of improving those laws more easy for the future; and some amending enactments. The new enactments simplify and extend the present bankruptcy acts, and make better provision for preventing undue dealings with the bankrupt's property, such as fraudulent preferences and voluntary conveyances. He had been pressed in committee to give up his principle of abolishing arrest on mesne process; but he could not yield: he still held that debt, if innocent, is a misfortune, and not a fit subject for imprisonment. Therefore he still held that imprisonment for debt should only be allowed in the three cases of fraud, contumacy under examination by the Commissioner or creditors, and wilful extravagance in contracting debts which there was no reasonable prospect of paying. In all these cases there is crime; and crime is a fit subject for imprisonment. The committee had been attended by gentlemen from all the great manufacturing and commercial towns; and the bill had been canvassed by all, and was so modified as now to be entitled to the entire and unanimous and hearty approval of even those who at first opposed it. In deference to the objections of the Lord Chancellor, he had abandoned his proposal to create a new intermediate court of appeal; had consented to the appellate jurisdiction being given to a Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery; had reduced the number of Bankruptcy Judges from six to four; and had withdrawn the "Dead man's clauses," on the Lord Chancellor's engagement that the practice of the Court of Chancery shall be amended and cheapened, so that the estate of any insolvent trader who died before a fiat had been struck might be wound up on a petition only, without the expense of a regular creditor's suit. The Lord Chancellor had, on these modifications, expressed his entire approval of the measure. Lord Brougham had also struck out the clause giving the Commissioner a power of imprisonment for fraud, contumacy, or wilful gross extravagance; and had given to the commissioner instead the power of refusing the bankrupt's certificate as the punishment of those crimes.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE warmly praised the bill as now framed, especially one admirable feature, which he thought would work a beneficial effect in the constitution of society itself. The Commissioners were hereafter to distinguish in their certificates the bankrupts who were not to blame for their misfortunes; those who were unable to meet their engagements, but whose conduct was not blameworthy; and those who preyed on the interests of society, and sacrificed individuals, and even bodies of men, to their own dishonest and nefarious projects.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE and Lord CAMPBELL followed in the same strain; the former adding the fact, that the bill would effect a saving of £12,000 a year.

At the third reading of the bill, on Thursday, Lord BROUGHAM gave it a valedictory recommendation to the other House of Parliament; and thanked the Government and his noble and learned friends for the valuable support which they had rendered him. He also called upon the Government, as they had supported him in carrying this digest of the law of Debtor and Creditor, to support him also in carrying his digests of the Civil and the Criminal Codes.

The Bill was read a first time in the House of Commons on Saturday. Lord John Russell said he hoped the measure would be passed in its general principles and arrangements this session, but many of its provisions regarding retirements and appointments to offices, required that it should be fully and carefully considered.

BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENT MEMBERS.

In moving the second reading of the Bankrupt and Insolvent Members Bill, on Wednesday, Mr. MORPATT said that in all its main provisions it was very much the same as that which had been fully discussed on the previous occasion. The principal alteration was the placing of bankrupt and insolvent members on the same footing, thus getting rid of the invidious distinction between traders and not-traders.

Sir WILLIAM CLAY opposed the bill, as more objectionable than any he recollected—than which none could more largely trench upon a great principle in pursuit of a small and doubtful object. The proposed aim of the bill—the independence of members—depends far less on external circumstances than on the innate qualities of the head and heart. The bill punishes alike the innocent and guilty, adds an additional pang to honest poverty, and subjects members more to the discretion of the courts of law than any measure he ever knew, and gives enormous power to others over members of the House of Commons. The bill was also opposed by Mr. BERNAL, Captain HARRIS, and Mr. STUART: it was supported by Mr. MACKINNON, Mr. MULLINGS, and Sir T. COLEBROOKE.

The second reading was carried, on a division, by 55 to 45.

THE AFFIRMATION BILL.

The order of the day for the resumption of the adjourned debate (from the 19th of April) on this bill having been read,

Mr. LAW said that, if the measure passed, the courts of justice might as well be shut up at once. All that would be necessary in future would be for a man, on coming into court, to produce a certificate of character, and prove that he had paid 2s. 6d. for it. He opposed the measure.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

Ayes	73
Noes	51
Majority	22

On the question that the bill should pass,

Mr. NEWDEGATE said that the third reading of the measure had been carried in consequence of the accidental absence of members who intended to oppose it. He wished it to go forth to the public that the third reading of the bill was not the result of the deliberately expressed opinion of a full House.

Mr. LAW said that the most hardened criminals had been known to shrink from declaring upon oath what they would not scruple to assert when not under the influence of that obligation. The practical effect of this measure would be, that men would give evidence in a far looser manner than when under the solemn sanction of an oath. But he put his objection to it on the broader principle, that if they passed it juries would be constantly reminded that a man came forward under the shelter of a certificate to give his evidence, which he knew, if he were a member of the church to which he professed to belong, he ought to give upon oath, and would they contrast that certificated evidence with that which was given under the solemnity of an oath? and he believed that scarcely an honest jury would be found that would not give validity to that objection [hear, hear]. He, therefore, considered it his duty, from the experience of about twenty years in the more immediate administration of justice, and knowing how juries acted on testimony in public courts of justice, to advise the House how little he might be entitled to do so, not to adopt this dangerous experiment.

The House divided on the question that the bill do pass. The numbers were,—

For the passing	77
Against it	73
Majority	4

Mr. LAW presently raised technical questions, saying that the Speaker had not put the question as to the title audibly, and had not put at all the question as to the commission for carrying the bill to the Lords. But after consultation with the officers of the House, and with members,—Mr. BOUVERIE being sure the questions were put, "though he would not take his oath,"—it was settled that all had been done correctly; and Mr. PAGE WOOD took the bill to the Lords.

EVICTION AND POOR RELIEF IN IRELAND.

The House of Commons was occupied the whole of Friday evening with two Irish debates, one on the usual motion for the adjournment of the House till Monday. Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND had already alluded to an attack made by Mr. John O'Connell on an Irish landlord, the Rev. Massey Dawson, who had evicted two middlemen: one of those men owed him £600, the other had paid him only £6 in the course of eight years; and they had allowed a den of thieves and assassins to settle on his estate at Toomevara. Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL vindicated the original statement, insisting that the evictions of Toomevera formed a very flagrant case; and Sir GEORGE GREY deeply lamented the system of evictions.

Sir ROBERT PEEL saw the difficulty of applying any legal remedy to such cases, but thought that an expression of indignation on the part of the House might have some effect in checking this exercise of legal power. He derived his information on Toomevara from a letter by Captain Kennedy, which he believed to be veracious. Captain Kennedy reported that 15,000 persons had been driven from their homes in one year, and that the dwellings of 1,200 more persons have been levelled to the ground within the last month. Sir Robert quoted three individual cases of hardship of which Captain Kennedy was an eye witness—such tragic instances as had never been equalled by reality, or conjured up by the imagination of any human being. Captain Kennedy found in one house a woman dying of dysentery, the father dead, and two children lying fast asleep on the corpse of their father. In a wretched hovel he found a woman in dysentery, the place surrounded by dung, with a smell so offensive that he could hardly approach it; the woman had been protected from eviction, because every one but her son shrank from approaching her, for fear of infection. Captain Kennedy saw a man who had been breaking stones start off across the fields towards a smoke in the distance: the man had been evicted from his cabin the day before, and had taken refuge in a miserable hovel: *that* had now been set on fire. These remarks were followed up by a desultory debate, in which several Irish Members called for further relief and protection of the poor.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Poor-relief (Ireland) Bill, Sir HENRY BARRON moved a resolution declaring it necessary to provide further means for the support of the poor in Ireland, as the present means are inadequate. Mr. OSBORNE, however, aided by Mr. NAPIER, turned the debate on the system of appointing receivers under the Court of Chancery. Receivers are appointed without any reference to their qualifications or knowledge of managing estates; they only try to screw as much money as they can out of the tenants; and, in the majority of the cases, they *wholly* neglect the estates. Mr. Osborne suggested inquiry; and Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that if he would move for a committee, Government would support the motion, and Sir John Romilly would assist in framing the requisite measures. Sir Henry Barron's motion was negatived by 144 to 30; and the House made some progress with the bill in Committee.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, however, again noticed the presence of strangers, and reporters were excluded. A member furnished the *Times* with a report of what passed.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES IN IRELAND.

Lord CAMPBELL, in the House of Lords, on Monday, moved the second reading of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, and after insisting on the great importance of the measure, proceeded to explain its provisions, and to combat the objections which had been raised against them.

Lord BROUGHAM thought the bill as it stood a most extraordinary one, and suggested certain modifications in the unlimited power of sale given by it, which he thought might be introduced without cutting into the principle of the measure.

The Earl of GLENGALL expressed his surprise that any man could have the hardihood to propose such a measure, based as it was on the deepest principles of Communism, and involving as it did a downright confiscation of property.

After considerable discussion, in which Lord MONTEAGLE, the Earl of WICKLOW, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, and Lord STANLEY took part, the bill was read a second time, and at the suggestion of Lord BROUGHAM referred to a select committee, on the strict understanding contended for by the Lord President, that no objection should be taken to the principle. Their lordships then adjourned.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN ROME.

In the House of Commons on Monday, a somewhat protracted conversation at the instance of Mr. HUME ensued relative to the French intervention in the affairs of Rome, the substance of Lord PALMERSTON's replies being, with respect to the communication from the French government previous to the expedition to Civita Vecchia, but which did not state the ulterior objects in view, that the answer of the English government was, that it was not for them to judge for the French government, but in their opinion the difficulties which had arisen between the Pope and his subjects might be arranged by diplomatic intervention, and that such intervention ought to have for its object the bringing about an understanding between the Pope and his subjects, by which the former might return to Rome, and secure to the Roman people those constitutional institutions which were granted last year, and especially a practical and real separation between the temporal and spiritual authorities of Rome. No intimation of taking possession of Rome had been given by France; and, in reply to various intimations from different quarters that the concurrence of England in the proceedings about to be adopted at Civita Vecchia would be well received, the answer of the government had been, that they declined taking any part whatever in them, seeing that, considering the geographical position of England, and the particular nature of the British constiiution, they did not think England had the same motives either in these respects or in a religious point of view for joining in them; a communication to which effect had also been delivered to the Nuncio, through Lord NORMANBY, in Paris.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS BILL.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill having been read, Mr. LAW moved that it be read a third time that day six months, the speakers in favour of the amendment of the hon. and learned recorder being Mr. RAPHAEL, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. GORING, Mr. SPOONER, Mr. GOULBURN, Mr. NAPIER, and Mr. PLUMPTRE.

The hon. members who addressed the house in favour of the original motion were Mr. KROGH, Mr. CROWDER, Mr. SADLIER, Mr. SHEIL, Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. W. P. WOOD, and Lord John RUSSELL.

The House then divided, when the third reading was carried by 272 against 206. The diminished majority excited much cheering. The bill then passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVISION ON THE REGIUM DONUM.—The following are the names of the members of the House of Commons who voted for and against the motion for discontinuing the grant made to Protestant Dissenting Ministers:—

AYES—33.

Blair, S.	Harris, R.	Sandars, G.
Bright, J.	Henry, A.	Smith, J. B.
Brotherton, J.	Heyworth, L.	Tancred, H. W.
Cobbold, J. C.	Holland, R.	Thicknesse, R. A.
Cobden, R.	Humphery, Ald.	Thompson, Colonel
Drummond, H.	Kershaw, J.	Thornely, T.
Ellis, J.	King, Hon. P. J.	Trelawny, J. S.
Evans, J.	Lacy, H. C.	Wawn, J. T.
Ewart, W.	Langston, J. H.	Willoughby, Sir H.
Fagan, W.	Martin, J.	TELLERS.
Fox, W. J.	Mullings, J. R.	Wyld, J.
Greene, J.	O'Connell, J.	Lushington, C.

NOES—52.

Adair, R. A. S.	Hawes, B.	Parker, J.
Armstrong, R. B.	Hay, Lord J.	Raphael, A.
Bagshaw, J.	Hayter, W. G.	Rich, H.
Baines, M. T.	Hobhouse, Sir J.	Romilly, Sir J.
Bass, M. T.	Hood, Sir A.	Russell, Lord J.
Bellew, R. M.	Howard, Lord E.	Rutherford, A.
Blackall, S. W.	Jervis, Sir J.	Sheil, Rt. Hon. R. L.
Blakemore, R.	Lascelles, W. S.	Smith, J. A.
Boyle, Colonel	Lewis, G. C.	Somerville, Sir W.
Busfeild, W.	Lockhart, A. E.	Spooner, R.
Cowper, W. F.	Lockhart, W.	Stanton, W. S.
Craig, W. G.	Matheson, Colonel	Vane, Lord H.
Cubitt, W.	Maule, Rt. Hon. F.	Wilson, J.
Denison, J. E.	Mitchell, T. A.	Wood, Sir C.
Ebrington, Viscount	Moody, C. A.	
Evans, W.	Nicholl, J.	TELLERS.
French, F.	Paget, Lord A.	Tuffnell, H.
Frewen, C. H.	Paget, Lord C.	Hill, Lord M.
Grey, Sir G.	Palmerston, Visct.	

PROTECTION OF WOMEN BILL.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, on the motion of the Bishop of OXFORD, this bill passed through committee, and was reported to the House. The Right Rev. Prelate then moved an amendment which had been suggested by the Lord Chief Justice Denman, with a view to its being printed. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed, and the third reading fixed for Thursday next.

EDUCATION.—Mr. MILES, on Friday, put a question to the Government with respect to resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the National Society on Wednesday last, on the subject of the management clauses. Sir G. GREY replied that he had received no information on the subject, nor had the matter come before the Committee of Council on Education; therefore, he could not say what course the Committee might take respecting any resolutions which might be transmitted to them by the Archbishop of Canterbury as Chairman of the National Society.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. Hume, stated that he had not as yet received any official account of the recent colliery accident at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the subject, however, of such accidents had been for some time under the consideration of the Government, and he expected a measure would be introduced to prevent, as far as possible, such unfortunate circumstances.

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.—The Earl of St. GERMANS, on Monday, presented a petition from Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney on the subject of explosions in coal mines, suggesting a new mode of ventilation and of extinguishing fires in colleries by the application of carbonic acid gas, injected into them by means of high-pressure steam. The noble earl, after referring to Mr. Gurney's numerous inventions, expressed his conviction that the present was one eminently calculated to effect a great saving of life, and highly deserving, therefore, of the greatest possible attention. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought Mr. Gurney's merits unquestionable, and considered it most desirable that every publicity should be given to this most important discovery. Lord WHARNCLIFFE concurred in the opinion that the discovery of Mr. Gurney was most valuable, and suggested the propriety of the appointment of inspectors of mines, as was the case in Belgium, where there had been a decrease of 20 per cent. per annum in the number of lives lost since the principle had been adopted. The petition was ordered to lie on the table. On the same day, in the House of Commons, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE brought in his bill for regulating the ventilation of coal mines.

ADMISSION OF STRANGERS.—Mr. J. O'CONNELL is to move, on Thursday (to-morrow), that it was in accordance with the dignity of the House and the spirit of the constitution that the publishing of their proceedings should be formally recognised, and that the standing order prohibiting the presence of strangers be forthwith abolished as unworthy, obsolete, and absurd.

MR. HUME'S MOTION ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—The subjoined are the names of the 82 members who voted in favour of Mr. Hume's motion for household suffrage, vote by ballot, and triennial Parliaments, on Tuesday night, in the House of Commons:—

H. E. Adair, R. A. S. Adair, H. A. Aglionby, T. Alcock, A. Anderson, R. Armstrong, M. T. Bass, C. L. Berkeley, Hon. E. Bouverie, J. Bright, J. Brotherton, D. Callaghan, J. Clay, Sir W. Clay, R. Cobden, A. J. Cockburn, W. Collins, R. Currie, G. H. Dashwood, J. T. Devereux, C. D'Eyncourt, Sir J. Duke, G. Duncan, J. Ellis, Sir De L. Evans. W. Ewart, W. Fagan, W. J. Fox, Col. Freestun, T. M. Gibson, T. C. Granger, J. Greene, J. A. Hardcastle, R. Harris, T. E. Headlam, A. Henry, L. Heyworth, T. L. Hodges, Ald. Humphery, W. Jackson, W. Keogh, J. Kershaw, Hon. P. L. King, C. Lushington, J. M'Gregor, W. Marshall, S. Martin, W. M. Milner, G. Moffatt, Sir. W. Molesworth, F. Mowatt, G. F. Muntz, J. O'Connell, M. O'Connell, M. J. O'Connell, F. O'Connor, R. Osborne, C. Pearson, Captain Pechell, J. Pilkington, J. Reynolds, Col. Salwey, W. Scholefield, J. B. Smith, Hon. G. Smythe, J. P. Somers, Sir George Strickland, Lord D. Stuart, H. W. Tancred, Col. Thompson, G. Thompson, T. Thornely, J. S. Trelawny, Hon. C. Villiers, Sir J. Walmsley, J. T. Wawn, J. P. Westhead, B. Willcox, J. Williams, H. Willyams, M. Wilson, W. P. Wood. Tellers—J Hume, H. Berkeley.

Amongst the 268 who voted against the motion, were:—

M. T. Baines, W. Busfeild, Sir E. N. Buxton, E. S. Cayley, E. Denison, H. Edwards, Sir J. Graham, J. Heald, Sir J. Johnstone, Lord Melgund, Earl Mulgrave, J. Parker, G. Sandars, J. G. Smyth, W. R. C. Stansfield, Sir C. Wood, J. S. Wortley, W. B. Wrightson.

Amongst the absentees was Mr. Roebuck! Mr. Hume's motion of last year received 84 votes in its favour, but against it there were 351 members voted.

NEW BILLS.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, on Monday, obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the abandonment of railways, and the dissolution of railway companies, in certain cases.——Lord D. STUART, after a debate in which the noble lord, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. DRUMMOND, and Mr. HENLEY, took part, obtained leave to bring in a bill for giving a person sued in the Palace Court a right of election to be sued in the county court of the district in which he resides.——Sir W. SOMERVILLE obtained leave to bring in a Turnpike Roads Amendment Bill, and a bill for the better prevention and punishment of assaults in Ireland.——Mr. FREWEN also obtained leave to bring in a bill to abridge the holding of benefices in plurality.——Mr. HAWES brought up the Australian Bill, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

COURT OF CHANCERY IN IRELAND.—On the motion of Mr. OSBORNE, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the law as respects the appointment of receivers of the Courts of Chancery and Equity Exchequer in Ireland; and the effect of the present laws and regulations of the said courts in the management of estates under their control.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message of the President of the Republic to the Legislative Assembly, presented at the sitting of the 6th instant, rivals in length and enumeration of details the bulkiest of the Presidential addresses to the Congress of the United States. This document professes to describe the actual state of the country, and its political position at home and abroad; its finances; military and naval condition; agricultural industry and commerce; public works; public instruction; and foreign relations. It tells little that is new; and while it masses some statistical information in a convenient and authentic form, its value is somewhat weakened by a manifest desire to paint matters *en beau*. The President describes a very favourable reaction in trade and industry, which began about the end of January, and continued until it was somewhat checked "for a moment" by the electoral agitation; "but it will take its course, by aid of the support which you will lend to the Government." In the public finances, an immense deficit is admitted on the year 1849, already calculated at 180,000,000 francs. The National Guard now counts 4,000,000 men; of whom 1,200,000 are armed with muskets or musketoons; and the force possesses 500 cannons. The army comprises 451,000 men, with 93,754 horses, and 16,495 pieces of artillery. The navy comprises 28,500 men. Twenty-two new schools of agriculture have been added to the number of twenty-five previously existing.

Of the section devoted to foreign affairs a considerable part is given to Italy; a declaration is made respecting Piedmont, introduced by a recapitulation of the new hostilities, concluded by a new armistice, between Sardinia and Austria:—

Although France was not responsible for such conduct, still she could not allow Piedmont to be crushed; and from the tribune the Government declared aloud that it would maintain the territorial integrity of a country which covers a portion of our frontier. On the one hand, we have striven to moderate the pretensions of Austria, who claimed what appeared to us an excessive amount of indemnity for the expenses of the war: on the other hand, we have urged Piedmont to make equitable sacrifices for the attainment of an honourable peace. We have every reason to believe that we shall succeed in that work of conciliation.

The affairs at Rome are narrated, but in a manner so inexplicit that the message adds nothing to what was already known, even with respect to the intentions of the French Government. After alluding to other foreign matters, the President says—"In all these questions we have always been of accord with England; who has shown to us a good-will of which we ought to be sensible." In his *résumé* the President expresses a hope that, with the support of the Assembly and of the nation, he shall be able to rise to the elevation of his task, and to follow a course defined and precise.

This course will consist in boldly taking the initiative in all ameliorations, in all reforms which are of a nature to contribute to the welfare of all; and, on the other hand, in suppressing, by the severity of laws which have become necessary, the attempts at disorder and anarchy which prolong the general ill-being. We shall not feed the people with illusions and utopias, which only excite the imagination and lead to deception and misery. Wherever I shall meet with an idea rich in practical results, I shall have it inquired into; and if applicable, I shall propose its application.

The first mission of a Republican Government he conceives to be, by the manifestation of the truth, to enlighten and dissipate the delusive *éclat* which the personal interest of parties causes to shine in their eyes—to take a part between the false ideas and the true ideas springing from a revolution—to head the one, and boldly to combat the others; then to reassure society, and to introduce ameliorations. Of these the President indicates a long list—institutions to provide for the laborious classes during the suspension of work, sickness, and old age; reform of the system of hypothecations; establishments of credit and encouragements of loans to fertilize agriculture; subventions in favour of industrial associations and agricultural societies (comices); abolition of loans in kind; law for the protection of the poor, by rendering justice more accessible to them; also improvements in the recruiting of the army and the pensioning of sub-officers and soldiers; and the organic laws complementary to the Constitution.

The French papers comment much on a discrepancy between the text of the President's address as published in the *Moniteur* and in *La Presse*. It is in the part on Italian affairs, and the two versions run thus:—

From the Moniteur.—"The unexpected struggle, without changing anything in the final intentions of our enterprise, has paralyzed our benevolent intentions, and rendered vain the efforts of our negotiations."

From La Presse.—"This unexpected struggle, without changing anything in the final intention of our enterprise, paralyzed our kind efforts, *changing the face of the question, and now it is in Rome only that it can be resolved to the honour of France.*"

THE SABBATH IN FRANCE.—A circular has just been issued by M. de Lacrosse, the Minister of the Interior, to all the agents of the Establishments under Government, commanding them to give their workmen a weekly day of rest, he assigning as his reason, that he wishes the workmen to have time to observe the duties of their religion, and secure to them one day in every seven for the sweets of domestic intercourse. The democratic notions current in France prevent the Government from issuing a similar order for the whole kingdom. This subject is looked upon in France as a matter of individual conscience, and any such order on the part of the Government would be considered in the light of an infringement of the liberty of the subject.

M. Proudhon was arrested on Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, just after his arrival by the Northern railroad. He was recognised the moment he left the carriage, and was followed by a police agent until he came opposite the barrack in the Faubourg Poissonniere. The officer then declared to M. Proudhon that he was his prisoner. M. Proudhon was taken to the prefecture of police.

M. LESSEPS' MISSION TO ROME.

It was stated that M. Lesseps was about to become a candidate for one of the seats left vacant in the representation of Paris by General Changarnier and M. Dufaure, with the object of explaining, as a representative of the people, his conduct as an Envoy.

The *Credit* says:—"In four days from his leaving Rome, and in less than a month from his departure from Paris, the diplomatist was knocking at the door of the Cabinet of the President of the Republic, without, however, being able to obtain admission. If we are well informed, and we believe we are so, M. de Lesseps had already presented himself three times at the Elysée, receiving on each occasion a fresh appointment, which was, however, regularly broken. The third time M. de Lesseps observed to the officer on duty, who had told him that the Prince had not yet had time to read his despatches, and that he could not see him until he had done so—'When, after the vote of the Constituent Assembly, on the 7th of May, the President of the Republic considered he required my services, he was able to find time to receive me, and to hand me the instructions and the powers of the Government.' M. de Lesseps went no more to the Elysée, and the ex-agent of the Minister of Foreign Affairs will not go there again until he is invited to do so by the chief of his department."

The statements put forward by the friends of M. Lesseps may be described as follows:—He left Paris with full powers, was bound to keep the Government informed of everything that occurred, to devote himself entirely to negotiation, and act according to circumstances. On his arrival at head-quarters he found General Oudinot, MM. de Rayneval and d'Harcourt, with instructions quite contrary to those *he* had received. The official agent of Russia with the Pope was a party in the opposition to M. Lesseps, and acted in concert with Naples, Vienna, Madrid, and Gaeta, as also with the other agents at the head-quarters of the army. All these complained that M. Lesseps prevented the French army from fulfilling the engagement contracted with the French Government, and General Oudinot publicly reproached M. Lesseps with paralyzing the movements of the expeditionary corps under his orders. To these complaints M. Lesseps replied by exhibiting the unlimited powers he had received. Matters arrived at such a point that, on the 1st of June all relations of a personal kind ceased between him and the General, and it was intimated that the sooner he quitted the French camp the better.

M. Lesseps had, in the meantime, continued to follow up the negotiations with the Roman Government. On the 31st of May he signed with the Triumvirs a treaty to be submitted to the ratification of the French Government. The treaty was sent the same day to General Oudinot, who refused his sanction, on the ground that it was in opposition to his instructions. This refusal he notified to the Triumvirs, who in turn communicated it to M. Lesseps. On one occasion a rather violent scene took place between the Minister and the General, the cause of which was as follows:—While M. Lesseps was following up his negotiation, the Triumvirs rejected the first proposition, and a delay of twenty-four hours was accorded. Before this period expired the Triumvirs presented a counter proposition, which General Oudinot refused to take any notice of, and mentioned that he should attack Rome immediately. M. Lesseps protested against the act. The protest was apparently attended to, but preparations were made for an attack the same night. M. Lesseps, being informed of what was going on, again interfered, but his interference was too late to prevent the army from occupying Monte-Mario, where no resistance was encountered, owing to the fact of M. Lesseps assuring the authorities in Rome that it was merely done to prevent the position from being occupied by the other armies who were marching on Rome. It was at this moment that the despatch arrived recalling M. Lesseps to Paris.

In the meantime the Government instructed the directors of the telegraph not to transmit, and even not to receive, the despatches of M. Lesseps; the result of which was, that the despatch ordering the bombardment of Rome, crossed on the way that of M. Lesseps, announcing the conclusion of the treaty submitted for the ratification of the French Assembly. The Government, in expectation of the interpellations, wished to delay them in order to be able to answer all objections by the announcement of a *fait accompli*—namely, the occupation of Rome. Such is the account most favourable to M. Lesseps.

On the other hand, it would appear from the explanations of M. Odillon Barrot, that M. Lesseps had thought proper to conclude with the Roman Government a convention, the terms of which were beyond the limit of his instructions. A plan of a treaty had been agreed to by General Oudinot, and referred to the Assembly at Rome, stipulating, amongst other conditions, that the French army should occupy certain positions within the city. This was rejected by the Roman Assembly, and was consequently replaced by another which M. Lesseps took upon himself to guarantee, and in virtue of

which the French troops should not enter Rome, but only occupy a position outside the city.

According to the *Crédit*, being challenged by M. de Falloux before a numerous company, including the Austrian Ambassador, in the saloons of that Minister, to give his sincere opinion, whether the Roman Republic should be acknowledged or not, M. Lesseps frankly replied:—"Yes, France ought to recognise the Roman Republic; and it is I who affirm to you, before the Austrian representative here present, and who will not contradict what I say, that the only means of avoiding the horrors of a general war before six months are over, is, to immediately recognise the Roman Republic; to make known that recognition to the cabinet of Vienna, and to negotiate with energy and with faith the justice, the humanity, and the right of the cause, for the evacuation of the Roman States by the Austrian troops." After this frank declaration, continues the story, one hand was silently held out towards him, which he shook—it was that of the representative of Austria.

THE VACANCIES IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—There are a great many vacancies in consequence of the double returns. It is worthy of note, that all those gentlemen who, having been elected for Paris, were also returned for some other department, have preferred sitting as *provincial* Deputies. The new elections for the capital will indicate the state of public feeling at an interesting crisis. It is reported that eleven departments, besides the Seine, have signified to M. de Lamartine their wish to name him. That unique statesman declines taking a single step for the promotion of his own return.

DEATH OF MARSHAL BUGEAUD.—Marshal Bugeaud expired on Saturday morning, at half-past six o'clock, of cholera. He had been, when in Africa, subject to attacks of dysentery. On receiving the melancholy news, the President of the Republic addressed to M. Ferry, son-in-law of the Marshal, a letter, expressing in the most lively terms, the pain he felt that such an affliction should have fallen on France at this moment. Madame Bugeaud, who had been informed by telegraph of the dangerous condition in which her husband was, arrived last night by the railroad from Marseilles, accompanied by her daughter, Madame Ferry. General Bedeau met her at the station, and prepared them for the sad event. At five o'clock in the morning the Marshal felt his end approaching, and received the Viaticum. A moment before his medical attendant, Dr. Chomel, approached and felt the region about the heart, when the dying man said, in a firm and distinct voice, "I am a lost man." Immediately after the most alarming symptoms appeared on his face, and the death agony commenced, but it was neither long nor intense. The Marshal breathed his last sigh in the midst of many of his numerous friends. General Cavaignac, the Minister at War, and Count Molé, entered at the very moment he breathed his last. The Marshal began his military career as a simple soldier. He received his promotion as corporal on the field of Austerlitz. He was born at Limoges, the 15th of October, 1784. He was the son of Jean Ambroise Bugeaud, Seigneur of Picorderie, and of Frances Sutton Clonard, descended from an Irish family.

ITALY.

ATTACK ON ROME.

At Rome the armistice was denounced by the French commander on the 1st, but hostilities had not been recommenced when M. Lesseps came away, on the evening of the 2nd. Despatches have since been received from General Oudinot by the Government, dated 4th of June, five o'clock, a.m., from the head-quarters, the Villa Pamfili. The attack commenced at three o'clock on the morning of the 3rd, when the Villa Pamfili, the church of San Pancrazia, the Villas Corsino and Valentini, were successively taken. The Villa Pamfili was defended by numerous barricades, and 2,000 men. More than 200 prisoners, including ten officers, were taken by the French before five the same morning: three standards, and 200,000 cartridges, were also captured. The church San Pancrazia was taken at seven o'clock, a.m., and the Palace Corsini at 10 o'clock, and at the same hour the Villa Valentini. The Romans set fire to those positions with their mortars, and the French had to abandon them, but they were immediately retaken. Garibaldi tried to turn the left of the French position, but failed. On the night of the 3rd, the Romans had attempted a *sortie*, but were driven back. In the taking of these important positions the French had 165 men wounded, of whom seven were officers. The amount of killed is not stated. The despatch states that the French troops behaved admirably. Besides the official despatch, two telegraphic despatches are said to have been received, which would fix the loss of the Romans at 800 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners.

In the afternoon of the 4th, the French army, which still occupied the positions it held on the 3rd, had recommenced the attack, which was still continuing when the latest accounts left. The French had carried the Monte Pincio at the point of the bayonet, and made 200 prisoners. The principal attack had, however, been made on the Porta del Popolo, against which a battery of siege was firing during the day at less than 300 yards, without success, however, up to the latest moment. It was supposed that the general attack would be made on the 7th. "I am sorry to find," writes the *Times* correspondent, "that a great deal of sickness prevails in the army, and the men are suffering cruelly from malaria fever. In ten days more the present encampment must be abandoned for the heights of Albano, if Rome be not taken, so that the Commander-in-Chief must make haste."

PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

On the night of the 31st ult., at 8 o'clock, the following convention was signed at the head-quarters of the French army by the Triumvirate and M. Lesseps, in despite of the protest made on the instant against it by General Oudinot.

CONVENTION.

Article 1.—The moral aid of France (*appogio*) is assured to the population of the Roman States, and Romé regards the French army as an army of friends who come to assist in the defence of its territory.

2. The French army, in accord with the Roman Government, will not interfere in any manner with the administration of the country, but occupy such external cantonments as are suitable both for the defence of the territory and the health of the troops. Communication shall be free.

3. The French Government guarantees the territory occupied by its troops against all foreign invasion.

4. It is understood that the present convention shall be submitted for the ratification of the French Republic.

5. In all cases the effects of this convention cannot cease without 15 days' official notice of non-ratification being given.

Done at Rome, at the head-quarters of the French Army, in three copies, the 31st of May, at eight o'clock p.m.

ARMELLINI,
SAFFI,
MAZZINI.

And by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic *en mission*,

F. LESSEPS.

The following is the protest of General Oudinot:—

The Commander-in-Chief of the French Army of Expedition to the Mediterranean, considering that the said convention exceeds his powers, protests solemnly against it, and declares it to be null and void as far as he is concerned.

About four hours after a steamer arrived from Toulon, bringing despatches recalling M. Lesseps and giving orders to General Oudinot to attack Rome.

A letter from Perugia of the 1st announces the arrival there of the Austrians on the preceding evening. The republican troops, not being strong enough to attempt resistance, retired to Foligno with two pieces of cannon and a quantity of arms. The president of the province also withdrew from the town. Letters from Sinigaglia of the 29th ult., state that the bombardment of Ancona had begun at noon on that day and continued all night. It was stated at Florence that the Pope would accompany the Grand Duke there, and afterwards proceed to Bologna, where he would fix his residence. 6,100 Spaniards, commanded by General Cordova, left Gaeta, on the 2nd, to protect, but not to pass, the Neapolitan frontier.

VENICE.—The *Trieste Lloyd*, of the 2nd inst., announces that the bombardment of Venice had been suspended, and a negotiation commenced for the surrender of the city. The *Statuto* of Florence mentions a rumour current at Bologna, that Radetzki, when at Mestre, had opened negotiations with the Venetian Government. These negotiations do not appear to have been successful, as the bombardment of Venice had been renewed. Radetzki left the operations before Venice to return to Milan on the 1st inst. Accounts from Insprück say that the withdrawal of troops from Italy, through the Tyrol and Vorahlberg, had been stopped, by order of Radetzki.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.—The Pope has issued an address of considerable length, in which he enters fully into the question now at issue between him and the Romans. Having given a history of the entire proceedings, from his elevation to the Papal throne down to the present time, he announces the course which he is henceforth resolved to pursue. His Holiness adds:—"Everybody knows how many dark and dreadful associations of sects have been at different times, and under various denominations, formed and established by the artifices of lies and the adorers of perverse dogmas, in order that their follies, and systems, and their designs might the more surely penetrate the souls and corrupt the hearts of the imprudent, and open a large way for all their designs and schemes. These abominable sects, the workers of perdition, not only inimical to order and the good of society, as well as the salvation of souls, were condemned by the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors. We have ourselves constantly detected, and as in our encyclical letter of the 9th of November, 1846, to all the clergy of the Catholic Church, have condemned them. We now again condemn, prohibit, and proscribe them. In this allocution our design is not alone to enumerate all the pestilential errors which, deceiving so sadly the people, heap ruin upon them, nor to enter into detail of all the machinations which have been brought into play by inimical men to destroy the Catholic religion, to beleaguer on every side, and to force at length the citadel of Sion. The facts which we have here laid down with so much grief, superabundantly prove that it is by the propagation of bad doctrines, and the contempt of justice and religion, that all these disasters and evils, which so cruelly afflict the people of the States, have their origin. If they wish these evils to disappear, it will be necessary to spare neither care, or counsel, or watching, or labours, to extirpate so many fearful errors, and to call all to understand that they cannot possess true and substantial happiness except in the practice of virtue, of justice, and of religion. Consequently our duty and yours, and that of all other our venerable brethren, bishops of the Catholic world, is to redouble zeal and exertion to draw the faithful from the empoisoned pastures, and to lead them back to those of salvation; to nourish them always more strongly with the teachings of the faith; to teach them to know the pitfalls and the snares which are spread out before them; to prevent them from falling into them; to make them know and comprehend that the fear of the Lord is the source of all good, and that sin and iniquity provoke the chastisements of God, and thus to make them with all their power to shun evil and to practise good. And behold, then, in the midst of so much suffering, our joy is great to see with what constancy all our venerable brethren, the bishops of the Catholic world, are strongly attached to our persons and the apostolic chair, in concert with the clergy, who obey them, leaving all their care to sustain the cause of the Church, and to defend its liberties, and with what ardour and priestly devotion they exert themselves without relaxation to confirm more and more the well-disposed in goodness, to lead back those who have wandered, and to refute and confound, by their discourses and by their writings, the obstinate enemies of their religion. These well-merited praises, which we bestow upon them with good-will, will animate them still, with the assistance of God, in increasing zeal in the accomplishment of their ministry to fight in the battles of the Lord—to raise the voice with wisdom and with power—to evangelize Jerusalem, and to heal the wounds of Israel. Let them not cease, then, towards this end to approach the throne of grace with confidence—to redouble the emphasis of their prayers, as well public as particular, carefully to inculcate on the faithful the necessity of doing penance, to obtain mercy from God, and to find grace in the opportune season; that they should not cease to engage men of distinguished talent and of sound doctrine to labour under their direction and that of the Holy See to enlighten the people and to dissipate the darkness of error, which each day becomes thicker."

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

BADEN.—News from Carlsruhe to June 5th states that reaction had begun; the troops, about 10,000 strong, concentrated in Heidelburg, declared:—1. That they no longer recognised Sigel as commander-in-chief. 2. That they would not fight against the imperial troops, especially not against the Hessians. 3. That they no longer recognised the committee of the country, and that a new temporary government must be formed [has since been formed]. 4. That a deputation be sent from the military to the Grand Duke, to induce him to return immediately and place himself temporarily at their head. Almost all the officers have now left the Baden army. The garrison at Rastadt were still guilty of the wildest excesses. The fortress itself was said to be without provisions. On the 3rd of June, the elections for the Constituent Assembly took place at Carlsruhe, in which only 200 or 300 inhabitants took part. All the strangers present voted (about 1,200), old and young, from all nations—Swiss, French, Italians, and Poles.

BAVARIA.—It seems that Prussia has acceded to the solicitation of Bavaria for military aid; and Prussian troops are marching for the Palatinate. It is not, however, settled that Bavaria signs the Prussian project of a German constitution; on the contrary, the Bavarian Government has declared, in answer to an interpellation in the Chamber, that it declines joining the Federal Constitution framed by Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, because it contains conditions similar to those which prevented Bavaria from accepting the Constitution of the Frankfort Assembly. It cannot enter into any union narrower than the old Confederation from which Austria is excluded, on which that Power cannot join, and a Constitution that gives the Presidency of the Empire to Prussia hereditarily shuts Austria out of the union, not only now but for ever.

The fugitive remains of the late Frankfort Parliament assembled at Stuttgard on the 6th instant, and after passing some very violent resolutions against the constitution of the German empire, as published by the Governments of Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, they agreed to nominate an Executive Council of eight persons, under the title of Regency, to administer to the affairs of the empire, and to enforce the Frankfort constitution. The regents elected were Messrs. Raveaux, Vogt Schüler, H. Simon, and Becker.

Advices from Stuttgard, of the 7th inst., state that the population of that capital expressed no sympathy for the fraction of the National Assembly that had arrived there. It was generally supposed that the Ministers would not sanction their presence even for a longer period.

The Regent was about leaving, if he had not already left, Frankfort.

PRUSSIA.

The presence of the Russian fleet in the Great Belt seems to have thrown fresh difficulties in the way of concluding the peace with Denmark, whose demands have risen, in consequence, at Berlin.

The agitation which, towards the end of May, was dying away everywhere, has been rekindled by the new electoral law for Prussia, which awakens in all the provinces one universal cry of discontent.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Intelligence from the seat of war is exceedingly contradictory.

It is certain, however, that an engagement had taken place at Oedenburg, in which the Austrians were defeated by Görgey.

According to the latest accounts from Presburg, an important battle was on the eve of being fought, no doubt on the right bank of the Danube, with the corps under Görgey, amounting to some fifty or sixty thousand men at Raab. The Russian column at Presburg amounted to 16,000 men, with thirty-six guns. The marching through of troops goes on without interruption. The intense heat and prevalence of disease has caused an order to be

issued for the troops to march by night, and at the cool hours.

Vienna papers of the 6th instant state, that the Austrian and Russian Commanders are engaged in violent disputes about the precedence in command, a line of conduct which cannot by any means favour their joint operations. The *Neue Oder-Zeitung* states that an expedient has been hit on in the appointment of General Radetzki to the chief command. It is stated that the total amount of Russian forces in Gallicia up to May the 30th was certainly not less than 120,000 men, with forty batteries. In the Wadowice circle there are three camps, at Myslenice, Jordanow, and Spylkowice, where daily rations for 68,000 men are delivered.

The Prince of Warsaw, CountPaskewitch, reached Cracow on the 3rd, to assume in person the command-in-chief over the Russian army of invasion. He issued a proclamation, in which he declared to the Hungarians that, in consequence of the appeal of their lawful monarch, who had claimed the assistance of his imperial master, he had taken the supreme command over the Russian troops united with the Austrians, in order to restore order.

Presburg, June 5.—I have to-day to report another shocking instance of Russian influence in the execution, by hanging, of a brave Polish nobleman, Baron Medjansky, the second commandant of the Hungarian garrison of Leopoldstadt, whose obstinate defence of that place, in January last, was the crime for which he has been just put to an ignominious death.

In the south, the Hungarians under General Perczel have lately gained considerable advantages. It appears that the Servian corps are almost wholly dispersed. Most of them have crossed the Danube, and fled into Smyrmia.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Prussians have been severely repulsed near Aarhules (Schleswig-Holstein), in a cavalry skirmish. Prince Salm-Salm, who commanded two squadrons of hussars, was severely wounded and made prisoner by the Danes. The Prussian hussars succeeded in saving the whole of their infantry, though with severe loss to themselves. They had about forty killed and wounded, and lost fifteen prisoners, while they took eight Danish dragoons.

The bombardment of Frederica had recommenced after a cessation of hostilities. The Danes returned the fire of the German batteries from their own works and from the gun-boats in the bay; but the cannonade on either side was without success.

THE CAUCASUS.

The Russians have again met with severe reverses in the Caucasus. The Circassians made a sudden attack upon the fort of Soudcha, which is principally used as a depôt for prisoners: they slaughtered 3,600 Russians, took an immense number of prisoners, captured 160 cannon, and then got off and dispersed after doing considerable mischief.

PERSIA.

A letter from Tebriz, of the 8th, mentions that all diplomatic relations have been broken off between Persia and France. The French ambassador, M. de Sartiges, had left Teheran, having previously placed the French subjects under the protection of the English ambassador. The reason of this rupture is the refusal of the Persian government to ratify the treaty of commerce lately concluded between the two countries. The ratification of the French government was taken to Persia by their ambassador, Mirza Mehemet Ali Khan.

AMERICA.

The "Canada" steamship brings advices from New York to the 30th ult.

In Canada things continued quiet. The public sentiment was being strongly manifested in favour of the present Government. Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander of her Majesty's Forces in British North America, expired at Montreal on the 25th ult. It was said that Parliament would be prorogued on the 30th by proxy.

In the United States there is nothing of moment to record, except the continued progress of the inundation at New Orleans and the ravages of the cholera in the Mississippi Valley. The inundation had extended to within half a mile of the business part of the city, and great alarm was felt at its advances. Cholera and other diseases prevailed among the unfortunate population of the flooded districts. The damage caused by the fire at St. Louis is estimated at 3,000,000 dollars.

The gold from California was beginning to arrive. A gentleman reached New Orleans on the 21st with a single lump worth 2,000 dollars. The mail steamers "California" and "Oregon," have at last returned to Panama. At least half a million of dollars in gold has been brought by these two steamers to Panama. There was little news at San Francisco when they left. Gold was more abundant, and the most extravagant reports of the richness of the gold region were regarded as moderate accounts of the fact. Good order prevailed at San Francisco. A convention to form a State Constitution is proposed to be held on the 1st of August next. No doubt seems to be entertained that California will at once be admitted into the Union as a sovereign State.

Accounts from Govaines, St. Domingo, dated the 11th ult., state that President Soulouque had returned to Port-au-Prince with the remnant of his army, after having sustained a complete defeat. He had lost 5,000 men in killed and wounded.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Sir John Franklin's Expedition.—The United States Government are taking steps to prosecute the search after Sir John Franklin's expedition. Captain Wilkes is to have command of one of the ships. In a letter on the subject he says that time would not permit this winter, to make any effort in the Arctic Ocean in search of Sir John Franklin, other than for the Navy Department to despatch a smaller vessel from the western coast of America to notify to the whale ships that they should be on the look out. He adds, that "what is now required is a speedy exploration of the Wellington channel. The distance from our shores is not greater than that to Europe, and the voyage may be readily performed in forty-five days. If vessels were now fitted, they would be in time for the season, which opens about the middle of July, and would be able to explore this channel thoroughly to its furthest extent or navigable point, and if not to succour, they will ascertain whether Sir John Franklin had taken that route, and return safely back before winter, with tidings."

The Murder of Messrs. Anderson and Agnew.—A communication has been addressed to the *Friend of India*, giving an account of the circumstances attending the murders of these gentlemen, in April last year. It would appear that Moolraj was an accessory both before and after the fact, and that he committed most barbarous indignities on the lifeless head of one of the lamented officers. The general opinion in India seems to be that capital punishment will be inflicted on him.

The University of London.—We understand that at the Master of Arts' examination in the University of London, on Friday last, the gold medal was awarded to Mr. Bunnell Lewis, son of Mr. Lewis, surgeon, Spital-square. This is the first time that a candidate has been deemed worthy of the gold medal, which is the highest honour awarded by the University. Mr. Bunnell Lewis is at present classical tutor at Stepney College, and was formerly Flaherty scholar in University College.

Printers' Almshouses.—On Monday, the foundation-stone of the Printers' Almshouses was laid at Wood-green, Tottenham, by Lord Viscount Mahon, in the presence of a numerous company. Each candidate for admission must have attained the age of sixty years, and to have previously paid three separate years' subscriptions, or a life subscription. The architect whose plan has been accepted is W. Webb, Esq., and the builder, Mr. Roberts, of Camden-town. The building will be in the Tudor style of architecture, and will be faced with red bricks and dark-coloured mortar, having Bath-stone decorations, &c. Subscriptions to the amount of £1,775 were announced. The assemblage at the *soirée* held in honour of the occasion, at the London Tavern, in the evening, consisted of about 500 ladies and gentlemen, at which R. Taylor, Esq., presided.

Loss of Life by Fire.—No fewer than four females have perished by a fire at Poulton, near Fleetwood. A woman lived in a house with four daughters and two nieces; the fire occurred during the night; when assistance came, three persons were found suffocated, and a fourth died during the day, while the life of another was in peril. It would seem that when the sufferers were roused by the alarm of fire they imprudently lingered to dress themselves.——At the house of Mr. Duncan, a solicitor at Hackney, a fire burst out on Wednesday night, in a bedroom where a child was sleeping; when the fire was discovered, it was found to be impossible to enter the room, and the poor child was burnt to a cinder.——On the same night, a fire having broken out in Bermondsey-street, a fire-escape was brought to rescue the inmates of the house; the attendant mounted, and placed a young lady in the canvass of the escape; the base of the machine slipped, and the top ladder was dashed against the house and broken, the young lady was pitched upon the pavement, and her skull was fractured. The attendant had to leap from the second floor. The machine, however, was again reared, and by that and other means all the people of the house were saved.

Parliamentary and Financial Reform.—Ramsgate.—On June 5th, 6th, and 7th, Henry Vincent lectured to enthusiastic audiences on "The Continental Revolutions—their Causes and Effects," and "The Political and Financial Reforms required in this country." A grand feature in these addresses was the prominence given to the fact, that the spread of Christianity produces, and must of necessity produce, in the human mind a thirst for freedom; and in the illustration of this feature, those great truths of the gospel, which set forth the basis of "peace on earth and good will towards man" were enunciated in a way and with a spirit which robed Christianity in the garb of a divine messenger, instead of those ugly fashionable garments, in which it is too often attempted to represent her. Judging from the enthusiastic reception of the addresses by the artizans, and by the middle-class men present, there seems good ground for supporting, that by the agency of such men as Henry Vincent, that "consummation devoutly to be wished," the junction of the middle and artizan classes, cannot long be deferred.—*From a Correspondent.*

The Cholera is still very prevalent at Cardiff. Altogether (says the *Principality*) the seizures have been 137, of which 71 have been fatal. Premises have been taken near St. Mary's Church, to be used as a temporary asylum for the reception of cholera patients, and a medical gentleman from Bartholomew's Hospital has been engaged to attend them. The town has been divided into seven districts, and a medical man is appointed to each. Directions have been given to cleanse the streets, courts, and alleys, and to whitewash those houses reported to require it. Lime has been pretty generally and liberally distributed over the streets and in the gutters.

THE SABBATH PRIZE ESSAYS.

A public meeting took place in the City Hall, Glasgow, on Monday, the 4th of June, for the purpose of distributing thirty supplemental prizes, of £5 each, to successful competitors for the Sabbath Prize Essays. Though the time allowed for giving in these essay was very short, no fewer than 1,046 essays were received. This led to a list of supplementary prizes, three being thought far too few for 1,045 competitors. About seventy additional prizes were given. Her Majesty gave her patronage, and Prince Albert put down his name for ten prizes. Subsequently, further prizes were added, till the number was raised to nearly 100.

Mr. Oakey, one of the adjudicators, gave some account of the movement. The "Pearl of Days" had already reached a sale of 30,000 copies, and had been translated into French. An American edition of 5,000 copies had been circulated; it was also being translated into Spanish and Welsh. He believed they owed it to the Sunday-school system, that so many essays were given in. Nineteen out of every twenty made mention more or less of the Sabbath-school; and at least five out of six mentioned that the writer had been benefited by Sabbath-school instruction. When in London, dining with twenty of the competitors, he put a question to each as to the benefits they derived, directly or indirectly, from Sabbath-schools. The answer given by nineteen out of the twenty persons was, that they owed their conversion, directly or indirectly, to Sabbath-school instruction. Since the London meeting for the first distribution of prizes, the competitors had been visited, and had formed themselves into committees. Two visitors had been going from town to town in Scotland, forming the working-men into Sabbath Protection Committees. In London they had formed four districts—east, west, north, and south. Each member subscribed one penny per week, to form half-yearly prizes for essays on the Sabbath. It was the purpose of the association to issue tracts, and establish lectures on Sabbath afternoons. The Chairman, in whom the whole matter had its origin [cheers] had sent up to the London City Mission, 2,000 copies of Quinton's essay, which gained the first prize, to be lent by the City Missionaries among the population of London. He had also given 1,000 copies of the same essay to the Christian Instruction Society; 1,000 copies had been given to the Irish Evangelical Society, to be lent to the population of Ireland; 1,000 to the Colonial Missionary Society, to be distributed by the agents in the rising colonies; and another 1,000 to the Home Missionary Society. Mr. Quinton, the principal prizeman, had been engaged by the Religious Tract Society as one of their editors, they rightly judging that he was such a person as they wanted [cheers]. Another competitor, Mr. Foxon, of Hinckley—a man who, when he wrote his essay, was in the receipt of only 7s. per week, with which he had to support a family of four children—was also an excellent Sabbath-school teacher, and some of his friends suggested that he should become a schoolmaster altogether. And, since writing his essay, he had become a schoolmaster in connexion with the British and Foreign School Society. Another competitor had become a City Missionary.

Mr. Kettle, another of the adjudicators, said: They had a small beginning. Their capital was only the small sum of £50, now it was £500. Their anticipations reached not beyond having three prize essays, and now they had 103. After the proposal went forth, in the beginning of March, there were nearly 200 essays came in; in a few days they amounted to 300; then they came to 500 or 600; and by the 31st of the same month the postman despaired of his ability to carry them, and was obliged to get a sack to convey them in. Out of the 1,045 that came, he read about 1,000 at least, arranging them as he went along. That the meeting might have some idea how he gave his opinion, he would mention that he put them into a kind of train of railway carriages, having their different classes according to their merits. Those which he wished or wanted to read again, with a view of forming a judgment as to which he should take a prize essay from, he put in what he would call the *coupé;* the next in order of merit he handed to the first-class carriage; the third best he put into the second-class; and the fourth he put into the third-class [hear and laughter]. But, then, there was another class which had a sort of weaknesses, that they could be scarcely said to be worthy of a place in the carriages, and these he put into a kind of baggage-truck [laughter]. The relation they bore to each other was this—75 were put into the *coupé*, that he might read them for the purpose of selecting the three prizes, 210 were put into the first-class carriage, 210 into the second-class, 290 into the third-class, and 290 got into the truck. Of those in the carriages, three-fourths were really respectable essays. In reading them, he limited himself to 5 in the day, noting their characteristics as he proceeded, and it took him about nine months to get through the whole of them. It was with grief they were obliged to leave out of their list many essays characterised by sound sense, but which, from want of style, could not be put before the public.

Free Labour.—Memorial to the Queen.—A memorial to the Queen, to be signed by the women of England, praying her to discountenance the use of slave-grown produce in the royal household, and pleading for her sympathies for those in bonds, is being got up. It has been started by the ladies in Birmingham, and is ably seconded by the true workers for human elevation, the Anti-Slavery women of Newcastle.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY MEETING.

On Saturday a meeting of "the owners and occupiers of land and others interested in agriculture in the county of Gloucester" was held in the Shire-hall in that city, "to take into consideration the present depressed state of the agricultural interest, and the best means to be adopted for the relief thereof." The requisition had 3,963 signatures appended to it, representing 407,765 acres, and the attendance, which comprised the leading agriculturists of the county, many tenant farmers and labourers, was most numerous and respectable.

The High Sheriff (Mr. W. P. Price) occupied the chair.

Mr. P. Matthews, a tenant farmer, moved the first resolution:—

That distress prevails extensively among all classes connected with agriculture in this county at the present time.

There were, he said, a great many labourers out of employ; the farmers could not employ them, and those who were employed were not paid so well as they wished to see them. By a statement he held in his hand, which came from the board of guardians, it appeared that the expenditure of the half-year ending March, 1842, was £4,070 6s. 6½d., the price of flour being 47s. 6d. per sack; while the half-year ending March, 1849, the expenditure was £5,390, flour being 30s. per sack. In 1842 provisions were 33 per cent. dearer than at present, and now poor-rates were 30 per cent. higher [cheers]. He was glad to find many respectable farmers present, determined to see about their own business, and his advice to them was—as they were to have free trade in corn—to take care they had a great reduction in taxation [cheers]. It was no use taking off a few paltry taxes. They must commence at the top of the tree—beginning with Prince Albert, the Queen, the Royal family, and all the great ministers of state [cheers]. Let them reduce all these one-third, and they would have plenty left [cheers]. Let them abolish all sinecures and useless places, and bring down all civil and military offices to free trade prices [cheers]. That would be but justice. The present Government, however, were not only anxious for cheap provisions—they were quite as anxious to keep up the expenditure [cheers]. He had a long list of articles, cotton, woollen, velvet, &c., on which manufacturers enjoyed a protection of 10, 15, and 25 per cent. On glass manufactures the protection amounted to between 400 and 500 per cent. All this must be changed; there must be free trade altogether [cheers]. They had free trade in foreign corn and a tax of 75 per cent. on English barley. Was that just? [cheers.] He farmed about £800 a year, and his profit was but 2½ per cent. on the capital. Government had been misled by theoretical humbug, instead of listening to the results of real practice. They treated the farmers with the greatest contempt, and if they persisted in their present course it would become necessary for the farmers to wait on the Queen 100,000 strong, and tell her that her Majesty's best defenders were being ruined; beseeching her to dismiss her present advisers [cheers], and call to her council [loud cries of "Peel," "Peel"] men who would prefer the prosperity of her subjects to that of foreigners [cheers]. Either taxation must be brought down to the level of free-trade prices or there must be a return to a moderate duty on foreign produce.

Mr. D. Bowley seconded the resolution. Never within the memory of man were provisions cheaper than at present, and yet thousands were dying of starvation. He could bear the most ample testimony to the truth of the resolution as regarded the condition of the labouring poor. He had presided for many years over the board of guardians of the Cirencester Union, comprising forty-two parishes. He had never been absent from any one of their meetings, and he declared on his word of honour he had never known greater distress among the labouring classes than he had seen during the last three months. The farmers could not employ them, owing to the low price of produce, discouraged as they were by the prospect before them of amazing importations of foreign wheat. In three thinly-populated agricultural parishes he could, at six hours' notice, collect labourers who would be thankful to work for 6s. or 7s. a week. But though they went from place to seeking work, they could get none.

Mr. J. Kearshaw moved the second resolution:—

That the distress could only be attributed to the effects of recent legislation, which left the occupier of land to bear a larger share of local and general taxation than other classes, though it left him open to competition from the foreigner.

If taxation were equalized, he was ready to compete with the whole world; but with continental prices and taxes on the present scale that was quite impossible. Both local and Parliamentary taxes must be greatly reduced. They had two clerks of the peace, one to pay while the other did the work, and taking £2,000 a year out of their pockets. They had two governors of the gaol when one might do. They had two parsons to preach to the prisoners at £500 a year, when many curates had not more than £100. The county police cost £16,000 a year, which would employ 600 labourers at 10s. a week, who would do a vast deal more good than police even if they only cleared the crops of weeds and thistles.

Mr. Onslow, in seconding the resolution, said that many of the tradesmen of Gloucester had signed the requisition for that meeting, having found that since free-trade they had not sold half as much as formerly to the agriculturists, who were their best customers [cheers].

Lord Ducie, who was received with mingled cheers and hisses, said: His friend, Mr. Peter Matthews, who made an excellent speech, got his friends and his enemies together, and pitched into them all at once [a laugh]. He told them about the price of corn, and the increase of poor-rates; and what did he recommend? Cheap government. So said he [cheers]. Mr. Matthews complained of the county-rates. So did he [cheers]. If they took his advice the farmers would send petitions to Parliament in favour of Mr. Hume's bill for joining the ratepayers with the magistrates in the management of county money. If they were associated with the magistrates in the management of the county funds, they would not perpetually be building gaols and madhouses—they would economize and wisely control their local expenditure. Mr. Matthews hit every nail on the head. He complained of church-rates, and so did he. No man ought to pay for a religion he did not make use of. Mr. Matthews was an honest Englishman, and did not wish to rob the Dissenter to pay the Churchman. They said that the present distress was owing to the corn-laws of three months old. ["Oh, oh! false," and a cry of "three years."] Three years! why, they had had corn at 105s. within that period. The real cause of the distress was the bad crop and infamous quality of last year. Why, good corn was now worth 50s. He was talking to M. Guizot the other day about the anarchy and revolution existing on the continent, and that great man had said, that if they had not removed that monster grievance, the corn-laws, this country would have been in as bad a state as any other [cheers, and "Oh, oh"]. He begged to conclude by moving his amendment; viz.—

That this meeting regrets the depression under which the agricultural interest is labouring; but believing that it will revive with the general improvement of trade and commerce, has only to express its gratitude to God for the continued peace and security this country has enjoyed, and the present prospects of an abundant harvest, so essential to the general prosperity of the country.

Mr. Samuel Bowley rose to second the amendment. They were told that free-trade would ruin the agriculturist, but they had heard the same prognostics with regard to other trades, and they failed [cheers]. If the manufacturers of cloth carried on their trade in the same bungling way as the farmers did the raising of corn [uproar, cheers, and cries of "Turn him out," which lasted some minutes].

Mr. Onslow called upon the meeting to hear Mr. Bowley.

Mr. Bowley was afraid he had spoken too plainly [renewed uproar]. He could not understand what they were hissing at [uproar, and cries of "go on; don't be four hours! let's have fair play!"] Let them carry out free-trade to the full, and get security for the tenant, and they might be all happy and contented together [cheers].

Mr. Grantley Berkeley, M.P., moved, as an amendment:—

That the distress felt by the agricultural interest was chiefly attributable to the non-introduction of a system of a revised taxation, which would have secured a fair trial to the principle of free-trade, and rendered it a benefit to the people.

[Cheers.]

After Protectionist speeches from the Marquis of Worcester and Sir E. Codrington, Lord Ducie having withdrawn his amendment in favour of that of Mr. Grantley Berkeley,

The question was put, when the show of hands appeared to us *(Daily News)* to be as nearly as possible equally divided, but the Chairman, after consulting with other gentlemen, declared the amendment to be negatived, a result which was received with loud cheers and counter-cheers. The original motion was then put and carried.

Resolutions having been passed, pledging the meeting to use every effort for endeavouring to obtain an alteration in the present system, petitions were adopted to both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the resolution; and thanks being voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

South London Ragged School.—On Thursday night the third annual meeting of this school was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, Mr. Under-Sheriff Wire presiding, supported by C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., Rev. C. Kemble, Mr. Hussey, and others. The report stated, that the school generally is in a very prosperous condition. The expenses for the past year amounted to £165 17s. 5d.; and the receipts to the same amount. The number of boys admitted since the commencement is 629, and the number of girls 533; the number of boys received during the year was stated at 169, and the girls 147; and the average attendance was 51 boys, and 66 girls. A great desire for improvement was observable among all the scholars, many of whom are both fatherless and motherless. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Sale at Stanfield-hall.—Numerous visitors attended the sale of the household effects at Stanfield-hall. The announcement that the furniture remained almost in the same state as on the night of the murder no doubt tended much to attract the curious. The sale commenced on Tuesday week, and lasted the two following days. The London trains took numerous parties down to view the scene of the Norfolk tragedy, and as the *entrée* could be obtained by purchasing a catalogue, price 1s. 6d., the hall was crowded. Several of the apartments were fitted up in a very superb manner, the furniture, which was mostly in the Louis Quatorze style, fetching good prices. One lot, No. 52, a costly state bedstead, 9 feet high and 6 feet wide, formed of Spanish mahogany, French polished, elaborately carved with the Jermy arms, was knocked down for £38. (At the recent sale of the Countess of Blessington's effects a massive, beautifully-constructed bedstead formerly belonging to the Empress Josephine, only realized £19.) The hall is now untenanted, and doubtless will continue so, the alleged claimants to the estate having, it is said, protested against its sale.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Tracey Peerage.—In the Lords' Committee of Privileges, on Thursday, the case of the Tracey Peerage was proceeded with. The case was adjourned last autumn, in order that a witness might be brought from America. The other evidence being now closed, Lord Brougham said he did not believe that it was ever really meant to bring the witness. In this case there had been two palpable forgeries to impose on their lordships—one of an inscription in a Prayer-book, and one of an inscription on a tombstone; and their lordships were called on to vindicate their privileges. He moved, "that the evidence be printed, and taken into consideration on a future day, with a view to see what course should be adopted to punish the parties." Agreed to.

An Irish Ruffian.—At Worship-street Police Office, on Tuesday week, Michael Kelly, a sturdy Irish vagrant, was charged with a most outrageous assault on Mr. Alfred Smith. Kelly and another fellow, Donovan, had been importuning ladies and gentlemen for alms, at Stoke Newington; Kelly pestered Mr. Smith, following him along the road; and Mr. Smith warned him that if he annoyed him any more he would give him into custody. Kelly, exclaiming that he would show him "how they fought in the county of Kerry," seized hold of Mr. Smith by the leg, tore his trousers, and kicked him. The ruffian was overpowered by a policeman, after a struggle. He was committed to prison for a month as a rogue and vagabond, and for the assault on Mr. Smith he was sentenced to be further imprisoned for two months. Donovan was sent to gaol for fourteen days on the charge of mendicancy.

A Younger Brother.—The Hon. Adolphus Frederick Charles Molyneux Capel, brother of the Earl of Essex, who allowed him £300 a year, and son-in-law of Lord Maynard, who allowed him £600 more, made an appearance in the Insolvent Court, London, on Saturday week, and stated his debts to be £32,199 2s., and his assets, £40 12s. 6d.! This poor prodigal Capel, beset by money-lenders and other creditors (for it is wonderful how ready tradesmen are to "put their trust" in fine folks), had skulked about, on both sides the English Channel, under the names of Clifford and Colvill—then "under some name which he did not recollect"—next, as Cooper and Cuthbert—and, finally (under the impression, probably, that it, too, began with a C), as Seymour. So much for keeping—or rather, pretending to keep—a poor married man on £900 a year! How was it possible that he could maintain Theydon-house in Essex, and his "town-house in Park-street during the season," upon so paltry an annuity? Why, the "repairs and alterations" alone of his country residence, "cost him about £2,000 or £3,000—perhaps more;" for the Hon. Adolphus Frederick Charles Molyneux Capel thought it beneath him to be precise as to a few hundreds or a thousand. The furniture, "including plate and pictures," cost him "about £10,000." Dressing cases and cutlery, gold and silver nicknacks, a patent smelling bottle, a patent enamelled travelling bag, &c. &c., consumed far on to a thousand pounds. We hear much talk of national distress, and of free-trade, currency, &c., as its causes; but in the improvidence of men in high and low places, as revealed in our insolvent courts, courts of bankruptcy, and police and county courts, may be found one prime element in the production of family embarrassments. But this is too vulgar a cause for the notice of your great political writers.

Picking a Police Magistrate's Pocket.—On Friday, John Collins was committed to the house of correction for two months, for having picked the pocket of Mr. Cottingham of a handkerchief. His worship felt a tug at his pocket on Thursday evening, as he was passing the Victoria Theatre, and seeing the prisoner hastening away, he called "Stop thief!" but the man escaped; indeed no one seemed to care to stop him. Next morning he saw the prisoner in the street, and a policeman apprehended him. The prisoner confessed he was guilty. Police-constable Romaine stated that when he saw the prisoner at the station-house, he said to him, "Why, Jack, didn't you know Mr. Cottingham? You ought, for you have been before him," and he replied that he did not know him at the time.

The Railway Speculatress.—On Wednesday, at Guildhall, Mrs. Stultz was finally examined charged with commissioning Mr. Barton, Throgmorton-street, stockbroker, to purchase £1,000 worth of London and North Western Railway stock, which stock was purchased, and which she refused to pay for, or the loss thereon, amounting to £37 18s. After hearing the arguments of Mr. Huddleston, who appeared for some members of the Stock Exchange, Mr. Alderman Gibbs ordered the prisoner to be discharged, as there was no legal proof of her having made false representations or of being a person without means. The Alderman then said to Mrs. Stultz: Did you receive a letter at the Compter from your brother, Mr. Burgoyne? Mrs. Stultz: I did.—Alderman Gibbs: Well, I have a copy of it, and you now know what I think of you.—Mrs. Stultz held down her head and made no reply. She was then discharged.

The Queen v. the Baptist Missionary Society.—Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster, June 9. (*Sittings in Banco, before Lord Chief Justice Denman, and Justices Patteson and Erle.*)—Lord Denman delivered the judgment of the Court in this case. The question was whether the appellant, who was the secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, had such a beneficial occupation of the premises occupied by the society as would make him liable to be rated in

respect of such occupation to the poor-rate. The Court was of opinion that he had. It was clear that the appellant was in the occupation of a subject matter which, in the hands of an ordinary occupier, or of the lessee of this appellant, would make him liable to the rate. But it was said that the members of the society derived no private benefit or profit from their occupation—that all the funds were applied to religious and charitable purposes, and therefore there was no beneficial occupation such as would make the society liable to be rated. In support of that position several cases were cited, from "The King *v.* Waldo," in *Caldecott*, down to "The Queen *v.* Wilson," in the 12th *Adolphus and Ellis*. On the other hand, the case of "The Queen *v.* Sterry" (12th *Ad. and Ellis*) was relied upon by the respondents. In that case, the Court was obliged to remark upon the nice points of difference which the case contained, and could not help expressing the same regret now. The Court, however, had no doubt that there were circumstances which distinguished the present from the first two cases cited ("Rex *v.* Waldo," and "Reg. *v.* Wilson"), and brought it within the case of "Reg. *v.* Sterry." It was stated in the case that other societies besides the Baptist Missionary Society occupied the premises from time to time, and that not gratuitously, but that in return they pay for firing, as well as for lighting and cleansing the premises. It was also stated that no more was paid by each society than was sufficient to cover the expense incurred on its behalf, and that no profit was thereby made by the society. But the question as to whether any profit was made was immaterial, if there was but rent paid, or a return made for the benefit enjoyed by those societies in the use of the rooms. It was stated in the case that the societies which so occupied the premises were of a religious or charitable character; but that made no difference. It was further stated that the society printed a report and other publications, which were sold on the premises; but these, again, were said to be sold under the cost price, and the proceeds of the sale devoted to the general purposes of the society. These latter circumstances, however, did not alter the case; for if the sum which accrued from the sale went in reduction of the outgoings of the society, it was beneficial. If a trade was carried on by the society on their premises, whether the profits were devoted to charitable purposes or not was immaterial on a question of rateability. The appellant relied much on the case of "The Queen *v.* Wilson" (the case of the London Missionary Society); but the Court had remarked on the circumstances which distinguished that case from the present. The Court thought it right to add that they found no authority for holding, that if a number of persons associated for the spread of religious instruction, they were merely on that account free from liability to be rated for the relief of the poor. It had been suggested in the case that the Court might hold the society rateable for a part of the premises—viz., those occupied by the secretary—if not for the whole; but the Court was of opinion that no such distinction could be made, but the society was to be rated for the whole of the premises. The order of sessions, by which the appeal was dismissed and the rate allowed, would therefore be affirmed. Order of sessions affirmed.

Mortgages to Building Societies.—We perceive from a report published in the *Law Times*, of the 2nd inst., of a case "Walker *v.* Giles and another," that the Court of Common Pleas has pronounced the important decision that mortgages to these societies are exempt from stamp duty under the Act of Parliament regulating them.

Murder by Poison.—A coroner's jury, who have been sitting some days at Haltwhistle, in the county of Northumberland, have returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Christina Hornsby, for poisoning her husband with arsenic, in order to obtain the fees of a burial club. She is committed for trial at the next assizes.

Destructive Hailstorm.—On Monday morning Brighton was visited by one of the most destructive hailstorms which has occurred for some time. It began about a quarter past six o'clock, and lasted half an hour; but the mischief that it did in that short time was very great. The hail-stones were many of them the size of a walnut; they were very hard—peices of hard ice, in fact, with jagged sharp edges. A credible person stated that two which he picked up covered the palm of his hand. In the western part of the town the storm was furious indeed, and, from the large size of the stones, great damage was done to the skylights and conservatories. The conservatories and greenhouses belonging to Baron Goldsmid at the Wick were broken almost to pieces, some thousands of panes of glass being smashed. The conservatories and greenhouses of Bright Smith, Esq, were likewise much injured; about four hundred pieces of glass being broken. Six thousand were broken in the greenhouses opposite Montpellier-crescent. The greenhouse at Mrs. Steer's, Silwood-house, had about 3,000 panes of glass broken. Mr. Dobie, Western-cottages, had about 4,000 panes in all destroyed in his conservatories. In one of these a quantity of grapes were growing in marketable condition. About 500lbs. of these were spoiled. The selling price was 7s. or 8s. per lb. The roof of the conservatory at Hampton-lodge, the residence of Sir Ralph Darling, was at least one half of it destroyed, as was also the skylight at the top of the house. Such was the violence of the storm that in many cases the hailstones, after lighting on the window-sills, rebounded against and cracked or broke the lower panes of the windows.—*Brighton Guardian.*

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

On Tuesday week, and on Thursday last, the Queen and Prince Albert went to Ascot-heath Races, with a suite of carriages containing visitors and attendants. Numerous out-riders in scarlet uniforms formed part of the *cortège*. Each day of the last week there have been grand dinners and parties.

Sir George Stephen, hitherto well known as an active solicitor, was called to the bar last week, by the Society of Gray's Inn.

The "Gazette" notifies two promotions in the peerage—James Andrew, Earl of Dalhousie, to be a Marquis of the United Kingdom, "by the name, style, and title of Marquis of Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle, in the county of Edinburgh, and of the Punjaub;" Lieutenant-General Hugh Baron Gough, to be a Viscount of the United Kingdom, "by the name, style, and title of Viscount Gough, of Goojerat, of the Punjaub, and of the city of Limerick."

The Factory Bill.—A deputation of gentlemen from the cotton districts of Lancashire and Cheshire and from Carlisle and Glasgow, accompanied by several Members of Parliament, waited on Sir George Grey on Thursday, to present a single memorial signed by 403 leading firms, employing 111,893 workpeople, and other memorials signed by 133 firms, employing 55,999 workpeople, on the present position of factory legislation. The memorial deprecated all legislative interference with the industrial relations of manufactures and commerce; but as Parliament has, out of professed consideration for women and young persons, enacted restraints, the law should at least be intelligible and equable. On every ground they strongly urge a reconsideration of the question of factory legislation; but if, in deference to a morbid public sentiment, restriction is to be continued, they submit a less direct and dangerous plan—"an act allowing eleven hours per day, or sixty-three hours per week, and enforced with greater discrimination, would be found to be less grevious than the present system both to millowners and operatives, and would remove in a great degree the inducement to carry on the mills by relays of hands."

Newspapers to Australia.—Our readers who have friends in any of the Australian colonies, are informed that, in consequence of the contract for the conveyance of the mails having ceased, letters and papers are for the present conveyed by private ships. The free postage of newspapers is therefore discontinued, and unless the 1d. be paid at the time of putting into the post-office, none will be forwarded.

Literary and Scientific Societies' Exemption from Local Rates.—A meeting on this subject, consisting of delegates from a large number of these societies, was held at the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, on Wednesday afternoon; Mr. W. Brown, M.P., in the chair. The report of the committee, appointed at a former meeting, was read, setting forth the difficulties and injustice which attend the administration of the present act, and stating that a measure had been prepared, which, providing for the annual issue of a certificate of exemption founded on an annual return, and simplifying the legal procedure in cases of litigation, would, it was believed, secure to these institutions the immunity intended to be conferred by the 6th and 7th Vict. cap. 36. It appeared that influential deputations had waited on Sir G. Grey and Lord J. Russell, and that the Government had promised to give immediate attention to the subject. The meeting was addressed by Lord Wrottesley, Mr. Wyld, M.P., Mr. Lacly, M.P., Mr. Birkbeck, Mr. Toulmin Smith, and other gentlemen, and it was determined to take active measures to secure an efficient bill.

The Election for South Warwickshire took place on Thursday: Lord Guernsey was unopposed, and was elected under proffered gage to "fight the battle of the English farmer," and in hopes that "the time is not far distant when those interests now suffering under the baneful influence of free trade would be restored to that measure of protection so essential to their welfare and prosperity."

Mr. Newdegate and the Freehold Land Society.—In a letter to the *Daily News*, Mr. James Taylor, secretary to the Birmingham Freehold Land Society, says:—"Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Spooner, and Lord John Scott, are patrons of a society in this town having the very same objects in view as ours, and professing to give 'freehold qualifications' to the Conservatives, to counteract our plans. I some time ago (say four or five months) wrote to Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Spooner, apprising them of our success, and the danger they were in of losing their seats; and some two or three weeks after this a gentleman waited upon me, produced the envelope, with the direction in my hand-writing, 'C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., London,' and after several interviews, and some little correspondence, offered me money,—said 'gold was no object, and that a much better situation would be provided for me the first week a Conservative ministry were in office, if I would supply him with any information upon the subject, and relinquish the society.' Before and since then, till this day, I never wrote to Mr. Newdegate; indeed, the gentleman said he had come from his 'friend Mr. Newdegate, who was very uneasy upon the subject.'"

The House of Commons was counted out on Thursday.

[*Postcript, continued from* 465.]

this had not been the case. Some of the arguments urged in support of the motion were wide of the question. No one had maintained the paradox, that war was not an evil; nor was it denied that it was desirable, either by negotiation or arbitration, to take means to prevent it. Lord Palmerston had shown that the Government did not require pressing in their efforts to preserve peace; and in most cases peace had been preserved, not by arbitration or mediation, but by the old method of negotiation, so that it was unnecessary now to decide upon a new mode of adjustment; and that was what the meaning of the previous question implied. He did not think that Mr. Cobden's plan would afford a better means of preserving peace than the present mode, and pointed out many difficulties attending the devolution of all political disputes to arbitrators. With respect to the desirableness of maintaining peace, they were all agreed. He must say, likewise, that he could not himself believe that, connected as the nations of Europe now were, we were destined to see a continuance and revival of those wars which he thought had been a disgrace to civilization, a disgrace to humanity, and a disgrace to that Christianity which the nations of Europe professed. He could not see why, if a dispute should arise between nations, it should not be considered barbarous for them to resort to war for its settlement as it would be considered if Brussels were now to assault the town of Liege [hear, hear]. He believed that such was the progress of civilization. Neither could he see why such a change should not be in progress; and why the influence of the great powers of Europe should not be used for the purpose of discouraging war—for the purpose of mediating between nations in cases of dispute, which although having some foundation, so as to justify a difference of opinion, was yet not such as to justify their going to war [hear, hear]. He was the more confirmed in this view, because, looking not only at the two wars mentioned the other night—the American and the French war—and looking also at all wars which had been carried on during the last century, and examining into the causes of them, he did not see one of those wars in which, if there had been proper temper between the parties, the questions in dispute might not have been settled without recourse to arms [hear, hear]. With these opinions, he could not differ from the general object which the hon. member for the West Riding had in view; nor could he regret that he had thought proper to bring the question under the consideration of the house. He certainly did differ from him, however, in regard to the policy of inserting in every treaty they had with a foreign power a clause providing for arbitration in case of any dispute; because he believed that such a clause would not tend to the object which the House had in view. And in regard to the necessity of maintaining the present naval and military force, he thought that to materially reduce our armaments before the time had come when it could safely be done would be to offer a temptation to foreign powers to attack us. And he believed that by keeping up the amount of force which was absolutely necessary, and not going beyond what was necessary for our own defence, our influence for the purposes of peace both with regard to ourselves and to other nations would be increased and not diminished.

Captain Harris believed that the covert object of this motion was to effect a reduction in the military establishments of the country; to strip the country of its means of defence. He believed the Manchester school to be the tools of republicans, and he regretted that the question had been discussed with a sort of morbid sensibility.

Mr. Cobden refuted the charge, and in the course of his reply stated that, on a future opportunity he would move an address to the Crown to invite foreign countries to stop the hideous waste arising from a maintenance of military forces. "Peace," they called it; it was not "peace"—it was an armed truce [hear]. The amendment deprived the House of an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the motion itself. He was sorry for it, but he believed the discussion had done good, and that the question would be kept alive by the country, to which he now commended it.

The House divided on the question—"that the question be now put:"—

Ayes ..	79
Noes	176
Majority against Mr. Cobden....	97

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France.—The news from France is comparatively unimportant. The questions of M. Ledru Rollin on foreign affairs, came up for debate in the Chamber on Monday, when he demanded the impeachment of the Government for a violation of the constitution in attacking a free people, and the nomination of a commission to deliberate in the bureaux, and that the forms usually gone through be dispensed with in favour of the urgency of the motion. M. Odillon Barrot, on the part of the Government, resisted the application. The House suspended its sittings for a short time, and on resuming, the motion was discussed at great length, when the House divided, and there appeared—for the order of the day, 361; against it, 293; majority in favour of Ministers, 158. The sitting was brought to a close, amidst great agitation, at a quarter past 6 o'clock.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* mentions that the discussion led to some agitation outside the Chamber, and men in blouses were to be seen about; but a vast quantity of police officers sufficed to keep order and make the people "move on." The members of the late Constituent Assembly still remaining in Paris have been requested to assemble on Tuesday in the Palais Nationale.—The cholera is greatly on the increase in Paris. The Paris papers stated that there were 623 deaths from this disease on the 8th inst. General Rupatel has fallen a victim to it. In consequence of this unexpected increase, the Municipal Commission has voted from the city funds 50,000*f.* to the Prefect of Police, and 150,000*f.* to the Prefect of the Seine, to defray the extraordinary expenses created by the occasion.—M Eugene Perier, formerly Secretary of the French Embassy at Constantinople, died in Paris on Monday morning. M Passy, Minister of Finance, who was seriously ill of cholera, is declared to be out of danger. It is announced that, on the proposition of the Minister of War, the President of the Republic has decreed that Marshal Bugeaud shall be interred at the Invalides. It is said that General Magnan has been appointed provisionally to the command of the army of the Alps, vacant by the death of Marshal Bugeaud. Letters from Valence of the 9th instant state that all the military surgeons attached to the army of the Alps quartered in the neighbourhood of Grenoble have received orders to proceed to Marseilles to embark for Civita Vecchia.

Italy.—A rumour was current in Paris on Monday, that Rome had capitulated, but the report has not been confirmed, nor is it generally believed. There is little fresh news from the seat of war. Fifty more prisoners, taken at the Villa Pamphili—among whom were several Frenchmen who had joined the Roman Republican camp—were brought in on the 4th, and at once sent off to Corsica. At the same time there arrived 113 wounded soldiers, who state that a much larger number were left at Palo, and in houses near the camp. Letters from Ancona, quoted by the *Presse*, state that the Austrians had attempted a landing near the Porta Triouli without success, and that an Austrian corvette, that had approached too near the batteries, had been so severely damaged that a steamer had been obliged to take her in tow.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, June 13.

With Foreign Oats we continue to be well supplied, whilst of all other Grain, particularly Wheat, the supply is very limited; but the weather being on the whole favourable for the growing crops, the trade in every article is very quiet—the demand being confined to immediate consumption.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,320 qrs.; Foreign, 2,530 qrs. Barley—English, 40 qrs.; Foreign, 8,160 qrs. Oats—English, 2,930 qrs.; Foreign, 8,160 qrs. Flour—English, 1,719 sacks.

LITERATURE.

The Age and Christianity. By R. Vaughan, D.D. London: Jackson and Walford.

Instead of attempting to characterise this publication, we prefer to convey a simple notion of its contents. It may be with our reader as with ourselves, that the subject-matter of the volume does not realize all the expectations awakened by the title, and we must prepare him for finding the contents less comprehensive than he might have originally anticipated. Many materials of thought lie, however, bare before him, often in massive forms. The first lecture is devoted to "Characteristics of the Age." After a few introductory observations, Fichte's "Characteristics" is mentioned and animadverted on. "In truth," says the author, "we know no other book where the contrast is so striking between the acuteness which is observable in dealing with small points, to which the writer attaches little value, and the weakness betrayed on those more complex and ambitious theories, to which he is supposed to have brought his characteristic power. By starting from his *à priori* ground he has become wrong upon system, and is right only as by exception and in detail. His truth comes from the *à posteriori* reasoning which he despises—his errors from the *à priori* reasoning, which he worships." Dr. Vaughan then marks three stages as belonging to man from the savage state to the highest civilization—the *Fabulous*, the *Heroic*, and the *Historical*. Each of these is appropriately characterised, and many of their combinations analyzed. In marking the characters of this age, Dr. Vaughan indicates "Scepticism and its reactions," marking this as the great malady of our educated classes in the eighteenth century; and describing its phases, as at present exhibited, with a special reference to the elaborate theories of Auguste Comte. The reactions of this scepticism are then traced in the philosophy of Germany, of Scotland, of France, &c.; and the antidotes furnished on the continent, and in England, are specially indicated. Dr. Vaughan regrets that "the finest weapons, the most skilful archers, and the men most given to their vocation, are so largely on the side of the enemy." The work proceeds to notice *Materialism* as the second characteristic of the times, laying emphasis on the idolatry of wealth—the care about appearances—modes of education—the jealous rivalries which separate one part of society from another, and describing the probable tendencies of all these on the Christianity of the age, as being "to dispose multitudes either to reject it altogether, or to corrupt it down to their own level." The third characteristic is—*Contempt of the past.* That this should naturally lead to a contempt of Christianity—the product of antiquity, is, as the author states, most natural. Young Englandism and Tractarianism are mentioned as reactions of this system.

The second lecture is devoted to "Characteristics of the Age in their Relation to the Proofs of Christianity." The author dwells upon *Modern Philosophy*—the prevalent mode of philosophical speculation and the errors of transcendentalism—the defects of the inductive mode—the distinction between moral and physical laws—the pantheistic doctrines of Fuerbach and Strauss—the manner in which miracles have been assailed. The next characteristic refers to the *Natural Relationship between Religion and History.* The doctrines of Eichorn and Strauss are here largely dilated upon, with strictures and criticisms. The subject concludes the second lecture, and occupies the whole of the third.

The fourth lecture is entitled, "Characteristics of the age in their relation to the *truths* of Christianity." The province of reason—the Government of the Hebrews—the scriptural representation of God—the identity of the doctrines of the Old and New Testaments—and the effect of history on the history of religion.

The fifth lecture pursues the same theme, and treats of *the testimony of moral sentiments regarding the doctrines of inspiration*, and the question of *private judgment, as affected by this moral authority from the past.*

The last lecture exhibits, "Characteristics of the age in relation to the Christian religion," and contemplates modern Pantheism—modern mysticism—modern formalism—and modern naturalism.

Cola Monti: or, the Story of a Genius. With Illustrations by Franklin. London: A. Hall and Co.

A very charming and admirably written volume, as may be learnt by a very slight inspection. Information is not so much its object as the cultivation of moral principles. It is adapted to make boys better.

The Light of the Week; or, the Temporal Advantages of the Sabbath, considered in relation to the Working Class. By J. Younger. With a Sketch of the Author's Life. London: Partridge and Oakey.

This is the work to which the working men's second prize was awarded. The work is deserving of a large circulation, and honours the heart and head of its writer. The introductory biography is perhaps not the least interesting part of the volume.

GLEANINGS.

During the last twelve months there have been seized at Manchester, *twenty-two thousand pounds' weight* of unsound meat, which would most probably have been otherwise sold to the public for food.

Eliza Ward, a girl of abandoned habits, is in custody in London, charged with biting off a large portion of the ear of Margaret Haddy, and *swallowing the piece!*

A series of twenty or thirty meetings are about to be held in the metropolis and its vicinity, with the object of adopting petitions to Parliament for the gradual repeal of the Beershop Act.

Mr. Edward Andrews, son of the late Mr. Joseph Andrews, a well-known and highly-respectable member of the Society of Friends, at Sunderland, renounced Quakerism, and was admitted a member of the Church of England at St. Thomas's, Bishopwearmouth, on Wednesday last, preparatory to his marriage with a young lady belonging to the Anglican Church, and a resident of this city.—*Durham Chronicle.*

Gun Cotton dissolved in an alkali will precipitate metals from their solutions; and by floating over glass plates solutions of silver or mercury, to which the gun cotton solution has been added, mirrors of a very fine description are readily manufactured.

The atmospheric tubes are being removed from the South Devon line, preparatory to their being broken up and sold for old iron, after having cost the shareholders upwards of half a million.

The Curiosities of Advertising.—In the mysterious corner of the *Times*, we daily find a succession of strange advertisements. The first of them, on Wednesday, consisted of nothing more than the words—"Torquatus—Resurgam!" The advertiser, probably, reduced to a low ebb, had pawned his "Tasso," but was confident of rising some day into better feather. The next advertisement related to "a lady's snake bracelet," which some serpent in small clothes "had picked up at the corner of Alfred-street." He was instructed to apply for the owner "at Mr. Fisher's livery stables." This announcement prompts a conception of a street encounter between strangers, ending in a theftuous frolic. Another careless lady, "who wore a pink bonnet trimmed with three roses," reminds "the gentleman" with whom she met "on board the Chinese junk" of "the silver-arrow shawl-fastener which he picked up outside the enclosure," and indicates the channel through which it may be restored. Gentlemen and ladies should alike beware of "snakes" and "arrows."—*Gateshead Observer.*

The total number of lighthouses of all kinds in the United Kingdom is 312.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says: "A letter has been received by Mr. J. Sebag from Sir Moses Montefiore, from Marseilles, whence he was about starting for the East. Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore were in good health and spirits."

A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* says, "That the government of Brazil will, in a few months, seriously undertake to put a stop to the slave-trade."

The *British Temperance Herald* for June records the cases of a man burnt to death, the murder of a publican, the death of a child, and several suicides, from excessive drinking.

There are about 55,000 scholars in the Sunday-schools of Manchester.

"Has your son Timothy failed?" inquired Gubbens of Stubbens the other day. "Oh! not at all; he has only assigned over his property, and fallen back to take a better position!"

In the salt market, Glasgow, out of less than 200 houses, there are no less than fifty spirit dealers and vintners!

New potatoes, peas, and fruit, have begun to arrive from France and other parts of the Continent.

Mr. Macready, previously to embarking at Boston for England, gave 1,000 dollars to the families of the men who fell in the late riot.

The State Prisoners.—The *Times* correspondent writes:—"There is no longer any doubt as to the step taken by Mr. Smith O'Brien and his associates; and it is now clear that some further delay must take place before the sentence of transportation can be carried into effect. In brief, Mr. O'Brien has raised a point, claiming a common law right, either to be hanged, or, the authorities failing to yield that right, set at liberty. This was communicated to Mr. Redington on Saturday evening, by Mr. Butt and Sir Colman O'Loghlen, in consequence of which all the preparations for the removal of the prisoners that night to Spike Island were suspended, and a troop of Lancers, actually in the saddle to act as an escort to the quays, dismissed to their quarters."

Sunday Trading in London.—A bill has been brought in by Messrs. Hindley and Brotherton to put down unnecessary Sunday trading in this metropolis. The first clause enacts that no person on Sunday (save as excepted) shall keep or hold any market, or sell or hawk, or cry or offer, or expose for sale any goods, chattels, effects, matters, or things whatsoever. Goods hawked or exposed for sale on Sundays may be seized by the police, and returned to the owners on the Monday, on payment of 1s. into the poor-box of the nearest police-court. If the owner make no application for the return of his property, or refuse to pay the fine, the articles seized will become forfeited. Clause 3 makes an exception in favour of certain articles, as follows:—viz., milk, fruit, pastry, beverages requiring no license for sale, newspapers and periodicals, all which may be hawked and sold as usual; meat and fish may be sold before 9 o'clock a.m.; cooked meat, tea, coffee, &c., may be sold on the premises, within cook-shops and coffee-shops, &c., before 10 o'clock, a.m., and after 1 o'clock p.m., or to lodgers residing on the premises at any hour of the day; and medicines, drugs, &c., may be freely dispensed to those who demand them. Clause 4 allows the sale of cooked meat and provisions on board steamers, and within taverns, hotels, club-houses, public-houses, and beer-shops,—to be consumed on the premises. The penalties annexed to the violation of these enactments vary from 5s. to 40s. The act not to affect articles now by law allowed to be sold on Sundays. The operation of the act is limited to the metropolitan police districts, and will commence on the 1st of October next.

The Income-tax.—A return moved for by Mr. Moffatt, M.P., gives some particulars relative to the income and property-tax. It appears that in the year ending the 5th of April, 1848, the number of persons of all classes assessed to the income-tax under schedule D amounted to 147,659, of whom 34,270 had incomes under £150 a-year; 38,825 under £200; 29,909 under £300; 15,043 under £400; 7,324 under £500; 5,532 under £600; 3,043 under £700; 2,124 under £800; 1,713 under £900; 875 under £1,000; 5,234 under £2,000; 1,483 under £3,000; 703 under £4,000; 400 under £5,000; 788 under £10,000; 371 under £50,000; and 22 persons with incomes of £50,000 and upwards. The number of persons under schedule E, in the year 1847-48, amounted to 49,707, of whom 21,960 had incomes under £150; 8,645 under £200; 8,702 under £300; 4,049 under £400; 2,244 under £500; 1,040 under £600; 694 under £700; 522 under £800; 276 under £900; 188 under £1,000; 838 under £1,500; 244 under £2,000; 166 under £3,000; 55 under £4,000; 23 under £5,000; and 61 with incomes of £5,000 and upwards. The net total amount of the income-tax received for the year ending the 5th of April, 1848, was £5,638,702; viz., £2,557,793 under schedule A; £309,890 under schedule B; £744,273 under schedule C; £1,685,977 under schedule D; and £340,769 under schedule E.

[Advertisement.]—Galvanism—Paralysis.—The following is well worthy the attention of medical men (particularly those who scoff at Galvanism) and paralytic invalids; it is another of those astonishing cures made by Mr. Halse. Mr. Blackwell, of Cottage-road, Pimlico, a retired builder, is the gentleman on whom this extraordinary cure was performed, and who has kindly allowed Mr. Halse to publish his case for the benefit of the public at large; an example worthy the imitation of thousands of others who have also been restored to the blessings of health by the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied with an efficient apparatus. The case will be scarcely credited by a great number of readers. About three months since, Mr. Blackwell was taken from his carriage in the arms of his servant, and carried into one of Mr. Halse's operating rooms. His limbs were so powerless that he had not the least strength in them, and was as helpless as a baby. The most eminent medical men in London had been in attendance on him, but without the least success, for he continued daily to get worse. An old patient of Mr. Halse's, who had been similarly afflicted, recommended Galvanism to him, informing him of the wonderful effects it had on himself. He now decided on trying this remedy, and purchased from Mr. Halse one of his ten guinea apparatuses. On Saturday, Mr. Halse was delighted to see his patient descend from his carriage and walk into his house, without the least assistance, informing him that he could now walk several miles without any help whatever. Ye revilers of Galvanism! what say ye to this?

[Advertisement.]—The Emperor's Tooth.—In Madame Tussaud's exhibition is shown, among other relics of Napoleon Buonaparte, a decayed tooth. The Emperor was much afflicted by toothache, which greatly distressed him in several of his campaigns. The pain was sufficient to subdue even the Emperor, whose victories in arms had spread terror through the whole world, and he was obliged to have three teeth extracted. The tooth which Madame Tussaud exhibits, displays a carious spot. It is placed under a glass case, and by its side lies the instrument by which it was drawn. The Emperor and the instrument have alike passed away—death has removed the one, and Brande's Enamel for filling decaying teeth, and rendering them sound and painless, has superseded the necessity for the other.

BIRTHS.

June 3, in Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, Mrs. William Atherton, of a daughter.

June 6, at Cromer, the wife of H. Edmund Gurney, Esq., of Upton-lane, Essex, of a daughter.

June 9, at Chryssell-road, North Brixton, Mrs. Henry M. Bealby, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 31, at Richmond Chapel, Broughton-road, Manchester, by the Rev. D. E. Ford, Mr. Horsefield to Miss Miller, both of Salford.

June 5, at West Parade Chapel, Wakefield, by the Rev. R. Newton, D.D., President of the Wesleyan Conference, the Rev. Charles Clay to Mary Catherine, relict of the late W. Marsden, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. J. Slack, Wesleyan minister, all of Wakefield.

June 5, at the Independent Chapel, Poole, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, Mr. William Chubb, manager of the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Lymington, to Ellen, daughter of the late G. Kemp, Esq., of the former place.

June 6, at Lloyd-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. W. M'Kerrow, A.M., Mr. William Henry Barlow, of Prescot, to Miss Caroline Wrigley, of Lower Broughton, Manchester.

June 7, at Hanover Chapel, Peckham, by the Rev. J. Viney, of Hackney, Mr. John Viney, jun., of Camberwell-terrace, and 11, Austin-friars, to Elizabeth Ellen, second daughter of J. Poole, Esq., of Broad-street, Bloomsbury, and Harrington-square, London.

June 7, at Union Chapel, Horsleydown, by the Rev. J. Adey, Mr. Joseph Wingfield, late of Lincoln, to Eliza Hill, of Maze-pond, Southwark.

June 11, at the Independent Chapel, Lowestoft, by the Rev. H. More, Mr. Samuel Porter, of Norwich, to Mrs. Matilda Jenner, of Lowestoft.

DEATHS.

June 2, at South-crescent, Bedford-square, in his 76th year, Dr. William Rae Wilson, of Kelvinbank, LL.D., author of "Travels in the Holy Land," &c.

June 3, at Tredegar, Monmouthshire, of consumption, which was long and protracted, but borne with great patience and Christian forbearance, aged 18, William Pritchard Roberts, the youngest son of the Rev. W. Roberts, Baptist minister.

June 5, at Edinburgh, Amelia Marian, relict of the late G. Robins, Esq., of Kensington-gardens-terrace.

June 7, at 65, Gibson-square, having just entered her 3rd year, Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Rev. C. F. Vardy, A.M.

June 7, at his residence in Bugbrook, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, in his 44th year, Mr. Thomas Turland, farmer and grazier, of consumpton.

June 9, after much and long suffering, in the 49th year of his age, the Rev. John Campbell. He had been for about nine years the faithful minister of the Baptist church at Bildestone, Suffolk, and was highly esteemed by those who knew him.

June 11, at her residence, Upper Grove-lane, Camberwell, Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. G. Rose, of Bermondsey.

A JUDGE AND COURT LOCKED UP.—A few days ago a pitman belonging to Netherton was ordered by the judge of the county court, sitting at Morpeth, to be committed for non-payment of 15s. While his commitment was making out, however, he coolly walked out, locked the court door on the outside, and missled, leaving the whole court, judge, lawyers, *posse comitatus*, and the gaping audience, in durance vile. Like Sterne's starling, they cried, "Let us be out!"—but before they were released the pitman had decamped, and has not since been heard tell of.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Market for English Funds has been very quiet during the week, and the amount of business done has been limited. From the time of our last writing, until Saturday, a regular decline was experienced, making a difference of ¾ per cent. in Consols. Yesterday and to-day, however, the market has slightly rallied, and shows an improving aspect. The Consol transfer-books close to-morrow, but no reliable indications have yet been afforded as to whether the settlement of account will prove "bullish" or "bearish." The following table shows the progress of the Funds during the week:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	91⅝ ¾	91⅝ ¾	91¾ ⅝	91½ ⅝	91¾	91¾
Cons. for Acct.	91⅝ ¾	91⅝ ¾	91¾ ⅝	91⅝ ¾	91¾	90⅞
3 per Ct. Red.	90¼ ⅛	90¼ ⅛	90⅛ 90	89⅞	90⅛	91⅛
New 3¼ per Ct. Annuities...	91⅛ 1	91 90⅞	91 90⅞	90⅞ ¾	90⅞	91 ⅛
India Stock ..	251	—	—	—	—	250
Bank Stock ..	195	195	194½	193½	—	194½
Exchq. Bills..	45 pm.	48 pm.	47 pm.	49 pm.	48 pm.	48 pm.
India Bonds ..	70 pm.	—	70 pm.	67 pm.	71 pm.	70 pm.
Long Annuit..	8⅝	8⅝	—	8 9-16	8⅝	8 5-16

In Foreign Securities the business done has been very limited, but they are improving with the English Funds. Mexican has declined 1½ per cent., in consequence of the statement that the Finance Minister has offered Mr. Robertson, the agent of the bondholders, to appropriate one million of dollars annually from the American Indemnity money, and give other guarantees for the due payment of the interest, but upon condition that the interest of the debt and arrears of dividends be reduced to 3 per cent. per annum. The transactions in all other securities has been very small.

In the Discount Market there is no variation from previous rates. Money is very abundant, and rates are very low.

The Railway Market has been dull, but, on the whole, perhaps a little more firmness has been manifested. Caledonian is a little more in favour, and the great trunk lines have slightly risen. Eastern Counties, also, has shown signs of improvement, owing to purchases by parties who are recommended for the direction, and have had to qualify accordingly. The French, as well as the East Indian lines, are also dull.

In the Produce Markets business has not been so active. In Sugar the sales have been numerous, but the quantity brought forward has not been so large as last week, and the greater part has been sold at no material alteration in prices, excepting in some parcels of Mauritius, which went off a shade cheaper. Coffee is without animation, and the sales of the week have been small; prices of native sort Ceylon show a slight decline on the rates of last week, but in other qualities and descriptions there is no change. Rice is exceedingly dull, and the prices for what has been sold are lower than we ever recollect them to have been, without any prospect of improvement, the stock of Bengal and Madras being 20,981 tons on the 1st inst., against 15,018 tons at the same date last year. Saltpetre is without material change from the prices of last week; of the quantity brought forward in public sale, about two-thirds have been sold at prices which may be considered 1s. 6d. per cent. below the prices current about a month ago, though not lower than was established in the sales of last week. Tea has been somewhat firmer, and holders have more confidence, the trade demand having increased considerably during the last two weeks. In Indigo there continues to be very little business doing, and that chiefly for export, the home trade being very quiet; the deliveries of the last month have been unusually large, chiefly for export, and the deliveries altogether of the five months of this year just closed, exceed those of any previous season, and it is remarkable that two-thirds of the deliveries have been for export, and one-third for home use. For the quarterly public sales, to commence 10th prox., the quantity declared up to this time is 6,727 chests.

The Corn Market on Monday was firm, at last week's rates.

The following calculations show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (*) is placed, it is to be understood that the share rate of dividend is less the income-tax:—

	Average price.	Yield per Cent.		
Three per Cent. Consols	91⅝	3	5	7
Three per Cent. Reduced	89¾	3	6	9
Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents.	90⅞	3	11	6¼
Bank Stock (div. 9 per cent.)	194	4	12	9¾
Exchequer Bills (int. 2d. per day)	46s. p.	2	19	5¼
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway*(div. 5 per cent.)	64	7	2	9¾
Great Western *(div. 6 id.)	79	7	11	10¾
London and South Western *(div. 5 id.)	35	7	2	10¾
London and Brighton *(div. 4 2-5 id.)	36½	6	6	10¾
London and North Western *(div. 7 id.)	126	5	11	1¼
Midland *(div. 5 id.)	69	7	4	11
York and North Midland *(div. 6 id.)	31½	9	10	5½
York, Newcastle, and Berwick *(div. 6 id.)	20½	7	8	1½

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	92⅛	Brazil	79
Do. Account	92¼	Equador	3½
3 per Cent. Reduced	90¼	Dutch 2½ per cent.	56¾
3¼ New	91⅛	French 3 per cent.	56¾
Long Annuities	8 5-16	Granada	3¾
Bank Stock	194½	Mexican 5pr.ct.new	29¾
India Stock	250	Portuguese	28
Exchequer Bills— June	48s.	Russian	100½
India Bonds	71s.	Spanish 5 per cent.	16¾
		Ditto 3 per cent.	33¾
		Ditto Passive	3½

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, June 8.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 2nd day of June, 1849.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	27,553,565	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,231,396
		Silver Bullion	322,169
	£27,553,565		£27,553,565

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	14,175,507
Rest	3,103,586	Other Securities	9,824,829
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	5,640,619	Notes	9,192,220
Other Deposits	9,707,778	Gold and Silver Coin	888,412
Seven-day and other Bills	1,075,985		
	£34,080,968		£34,080,968

Dated the 7th day of June, 1849.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

BELSON, ROBERT, Norwich, plumber, June 20, July 25: solicitors, Mr. Jay, Bucklersbury; and Messrs. Jay and Pilgrim, Norwich.

COX, THOMAS, and WHILES, THOMAS, Hanley, Staffordshire, drapers, June 13, July 11: solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester; and Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

CUTBUSH, JAMES, Kennington, Kent, nurseryman, June 20, July 25: solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson and Gurney, Nicholas-lane, City.

DURANT, JOHN BRYANT RYDER, Stogursey, Somersetshire, grocer, June 19, July 12: solicitors, Mr. Chapple, Aldermanbury; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

DURDER, JOSEPH, Wolstanton, Staffordshire, provision dealer, June 19, July 10: solicitor, Mr. Williams, Henly, Staffordshire.

GRUNDY, ROBERT TAYLOR, Bury, Lancashire, money scrivener, June 21, July 12: solicitors, Messrs. Wiglesworth and Co., Gray's-inn-square; and Mr. Harper, Bury.

HARSHAW, JAMES, and ASKEW, WILLIAM, Leeds, cloth merchants, June 21, July 12: solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds, and Mr. Higham, Brighouse.

JOBLING, JOHN CRESSWELL, Bywell St. Peter, Northumberland, dealer in lead ore, June 18, July 17: solicitors, Messrs. Pringle and Co., King's-road, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Griffith and Crighton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MACGILL, GEORGE, Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, City, licensed victualler, June 14, July 28: solicitor, Mr. Prichard, Great Winchester-street.

MILLERSHIP, GEORGE, Oldbury, Worcestershire, draper, June 20, July 25: solicitors, Messrs. Sutton and Dunn, Birmingham.

PICKERING, EDWARD, Boston, Yorkshire, silk mercer, June 21, July 12: solicitors, Mr. Hartley, Southampton-street; and Messrs. Cariss and Cudworth, Leeds.

SIELY, BENJAMIN CUBITT, North Walsham, Norfolk, money scrivener, June 16, July 21: solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Blake, Falcon-street, Aldersgate.

WEEKS, JAMES, Ryde, Isle of Wight, grocer, June 16, July 21: solicitors, Messrs. Westmacott and Pinniger, John-street; and Mr. Hearn, Isle of Wight.

WHEELHOUSE, GEORGE, York, banker, June 76, July 24: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Co., Great James-street; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

WRIGHT, JOHN WRIGHT, Leeds, carrier, June 21, July 12: solicitors, Mr. Hartley, Southampton-street; and Messrs. Cariss and Cudworth, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MACKAY, ANGUS or ÆNEAS, Little Atlas, Sutherlandshire, farmer, June 14, July 5.

JOHNSTON, J. W., Edinburgh, share dealer, June 13, July 5.

DIVIDENDS.

John Arnold, Oxford-street, linendraper, first div. of 5s. 2d.; June 9, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Frederick's-place—John Binns, Newland-place, Kensington, linendraper, first div. of 7s. 1d.; June 13, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers—Isaac Booth, Crewe, Cheshire, draper, first div. of 5s.; June 7, and any subsequent Thursday, at Turner's, Liverpool—Norman Bruce, Farringdon-street, City, printer, first div. of 10s.; any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—George Chapman, Old Swan, near Liverpool, licensed victualler, a div. of 7s.; June 7, and any subsequent Thursday, at Turner's, Liverpool—William Day, Liverpool, draper, second div. of 2s. 1d., and upon any new proofs 9s. 1d.; June 7, and any subsequent Thursday, at Turner's, Liverpool—Robert Davies Evans, Wrexham, Denbighshire, draper, third div. of 5s. (making 20s.); June 7, and any subsequent Thursday, at Turner's, Liverpool—William Howitt, Strand, bookseller, second div. of 1s. 6½d.; any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Richard Jewesson, Great Winchester-street, City, merchant, first div. of 5d.; any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—John King, jun., Budge-row, City, wholesale tea and coffee dealer, first div. of 4s. 6½d.; any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Charles Moore Mostrum, Friday-street, Cheapside, City, warehouseman, first div. of 5½d.; any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Thomas Ryland and William Llewellen Ryland, Birmingham, Britannia metal workers, second div. of 10½d.; any Thursday, at Christie's, Birmingham—Horatio Vertue, Ipswich, Suffolk, corn dealer, first div. of 1s. 2d.; June 12, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Alexander Walder, sen., Birmingham, merchant, third div. of 3½d.; any Thursday, at Christie's, Birmingham—Joseph Wenman, Birkenhead, Cheshire, wine and spirit merchant, second div. of 9d., and first div. of 3s. on new proofs; June 7, and any subsequent Thursday, at Casenove's, Liverpool—James Poole Withers, Winchester, draper, first div. of 4s. 11d.; any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

Tuesday, June 12.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Salem Chapel, Llanlleonfel, Breconshire.
Baptist Church, Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire.
St. Ann's Catholic Chapel, Manchester.
Wesleyan Chapel, Thurlby, Lincolnshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

GOUGH, EDWIN TWIZEL, boarding-house keeper, Edmonton, Middlesex.

BANKRUPTS.

ALLEN, THOMAS, Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, Birmingham and Sheffield, warehouseman, June 22, July 24: solicitor, Mr. Welborne, Tooley-street, Southwark.

BORN, GEORGE HENRY, Stanway, Essex, surgeon, June 20, July 19; solicitors, Mr. Bull, Ely-place, and Mr. Abell, Colchester.

HENSHALL, HENRY, Kendal, Westmoreland, chief constable, June 21, July 24; solicitors, Messrs. Harrison, Kendal, and Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

INGLIS, THOMAS, New-street, St. Martin's-in-the-fields, baker, July 22 and 25; solicitors, Messrs. Tilbard and Co., Old Jewry, and Messrs. Freeman and Co., Brighton.

MADDOX, WILLIAM, Liverpool, tailor, June 26, July 11: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry-chamber; and Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

MARTIN, WILLIAM PROSSER, Bath, wine and spirit merchant, June 26, July 24: solicitors, Messrs. White and Co., Bedford-row; and Messrs. Bevan, Bristol.

MORTON, GAVAN, New-road, Whitechapel-road, draper, June 19, July 24: solicitor, Mr. Eade, Staple-inn.

ORCHARD, WILLIAM, West Smithfield, City, rick manufacturer, June 18, July 23: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

PESMAN, LEWIS, Duke's-place, Aldgate, fruit merchant, June 20, July 25: solicitors, Messrs. Marten and Co., Commercial Sale-rooms, Mincing-lane.

SHOPER, THOMAS, St. Ann's-place, Limehouse, auctioneer, June 19, July 24: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

SODEN, WILLIAM, Gloucester, ship broker, June 25 and July 24: solicitors, Messrs. Lovegrove, Gloucester, and Abbott, Bristol.

SUTER, WILLIAM HENRY, Liverpool, ship broker, June 29, and July 20: solicitors, Messrs. Mowrilyan and Co., Gray's-inn, and Neale, Liverpool.

SUTTON, WALTER ROBERT, Bristol, chemist, June 26, and July 24: solicitors, Messrs. Boykett, Chancery-lane, and Ayre, jun., Bristol.

WRIGHT, JOHN, Northampton, corn and coal merchant, June 21, and July 23: solicitors, Messrs. Pittendreigh and Stevenson, South-square, Gray's inn.

DIVIDENDS.

F. C. Matthews, Driffield, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemist, first div. of 6s. 8d.; June 12, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Humphrey Roberts, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, draper, first div. of 4s.; June 14, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—William Thorpe, Goole, Yorkshire, mason, first and final div. of 1s. 9½d.; June 12, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Richard Yates, Manchester, innkeeper, final div. of 1 7-16d.; June 12, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, June 11.

Our market continues very thinly supplied with all English Grain, but we have had good arrivals of Foreign since this day se'nnight, particularly of Oats. Fine English Wheat sold pretty readily to-day and fully as dear, and we had more buyers of foreign at last week's prices. There was likewise more demand for fresh French Flour, at 1s. per sack advance. Barley for grinding sold fully as dear. In Malt but little doing. Beans and Peas maintained former prices, without much demand for either. Most of the foreign Oats coming more or less out of condition, they were taken off very slowly by the dealers at 6d. to 1s. reduction, but good fresh Corn was quite as dear to-day. Foreign Rye would find buyers. Linseed Cakes dull sale. The current prices as under.

BRITISH.

	s.		s.
Wheat— Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red	38	to	45
Ditto White	40	..	52
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	37	..	44
Northumber and Scotch, White	37	..	41
Ditto Red	35	..	40
Devon, and Somerset., Red	—	..	—
Ditto White	—	..	—
Rye	22	..	24
Barley	24	..	30
Scotch	24	..	28
Angus	—	..	—
Malt, Ordinary	—	..	—
Pale	52	..	56
Peas, Grey, New	28	..	31
Maple	29	..	33
White	24	..	26
Boilers (new)	28	..	30
Beans, Large (new)	23	..	26
Ticks	24	..	27
Harrow	26	..	29
Pigeon	28	..	32
Oats— Linc. & York. feed	16	..	18
Do. Poland & Pot.	18	..	21
Berwick & Scotch	18	..	22
Scotch feed	17	..	20
Irish feed and black	15	..	18
Ditto Potato	17	..	22
Linseed, sowing	50	..	52
Rapeseed, Essex, new £26 to £28 per last			
Carraway Seed, Essex, new 25s. to 29s. per cwt.			
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton			
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 10s. 1,000			
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs. Ship	31	..	32
Town	40	..	42

FOREIGN.

	s.		s.
Wheat— Dantzig	46	to	52
Anhalt and Marks	40	..	48
Ditto White	42	..	48
Pomeranian red	40	..	46
Rostock	42	..	48
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland	36	..	40
Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga	36	..	40
Polish Odessa	36	..	42
Marianopoli & Berdianski	35	..	38
Taganrog	34	..	38
Brabant and French	38	..	42
Ditto White	40	..	44
Salonica	33	..	36
Egyptian	24	..	26
Rye	21	..	24
Barley— Wismar & Rostock	16	..	20
Danish	20	..	23
Saal	22	..	26
East Friesland	17	..	19
Egyptian	16	..	17
Danube	16	..	17
Peas, White	24	..	26
New Boilers	26	..	28
Beans, Horse	25	..	28
Pigeon	30	..	32
Egyptian	21	..	23
Oats— Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.	16	..	18
Do. thick and brew	15	..	19
Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	13	..	15
Flour— U. S., per 196 lbs.	21	..	23
Hamburg	21	..	22
Dantzig and Stettin	21	..	23
French, per 280 lbs.	30	..	34

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JUNE 2.

Wheat	44s.	9d.
Barley	27	10
Oats	17	7
Rye	26	6
Beans	31	7
Peas	33	4

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat	45s.	4d.
Barley	28	5
Oats	17	6
Rye	25	10
Beans	33	3
Peas	31	6

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4½d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 11.

The arrivals of foreign stock at the various outports have been small. From Ireland, 127 Beasts, and 152 Sheep have come to hand, by sea, for our market. Fresh up this morning, the re-

ceipts of home-fed Beasts were seasonably extensive, and of full average quality. The attendance of buyers was small; yet, as the weather was favourable for slaughtering, the Beef trade was steady, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday last. The general top quotation for Beef was 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. In extreme cases rather more money was paid. With all breeds of Sheep we were fairly supplied. Generally speaking, the Mutton trade was in a very sluggish state at barely last week's quotations, and at which a total clearance was not effected. The number of Lambs was large; while the demand for that description of stock was heavy at a decline in value of quite 2d. per 8lbs. Calves—the supply of which was good—sold slowly at the late decline in value. The sale for Pigs was heavy at barely late rates.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	802	13,010	420	360
Monday ..	3,306	29,640	290	250

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef .... 2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.	Veal........3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton...... 3 4 .. 4 0	Pork........3 2 .. 4 2

Lamb .... 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 11.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.
Middling do 2 6 .. 2 8	Mid. ditto .. 3 4 . 3 6
Prime large 2 10 .. 3 0	Prime ditto 3 8 .. 3 10
Prime small 3 0 .. 3 2	Veal......... 3 0 .. 3 10
Large Pork 3 2 .. 3 6	Small Pork.. 3 8 .. 4 0

Lambs .... 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

With no activity in markets, we have scarcely anything new to report. Of Butter, nothing worth notice was done in Irish landed last week, and prices ruled low. Limerick, 64s.; Waterford, 63s. to 66s. Some few sales of Cork were effected, at 61s. on board for this and next month, and no free buyers for quantity at a price so apparently moderate. The best foreign was dull, at 67s., and local supplies abundant and cheap.——Bacon.—There was a limited demand for Irish and American singed sides; holders firm; prices steady: the former 54s. to 65s.; the latter, 42s. to 48s. Scalded Middles sold slowly, at from 36s. to 48s. as in kind and quality. Hams a ready sale, at from 50s. to 76s. per cwt. Lard dull; prices nominal. Bladders, 48s. to 62s.; kegs, 36s. to 44s.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, June 11.—Our trade continues dull, at previous rates; but this day a disposition is shown to prevent prices going lower. The quality of our Butter being now more regular, there is not so wide a range in price. Dorset, fine weekly, 76s. to 80s. per cwt.; ditto, middling, 60s. to 70s.; Devon, do., 60s. to 70s.; Fresh Buckinghamshire, 8s. to 10s. per dozen; do. West Country, 6s. to 8s.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 11.—Our market fully supports our last week's quotations, and upon the finer sorts an advance may be noted. The principal districts of the plantation are infested with vermin, and the prospects of an average growth are very unpromising. The duty is estimated at £100,000.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, June 11.—The supply of English Potatoes is all but finished, and those from the continent are so few that it will not be worth while to give any report after this until the next season. The following are this day's prices:—Yorkshire Regents, 120s. to 200s.; Scotch Whites, 80s. to 90s.; Foreign, 50s. to 90s.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, June 11.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 2,146 bales from Sydney, 186 from Germany, and 5 from New York. The private contract market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Scotch.—The only demand for Laid Highland Wool is for immediate want, and at rates rather in favour of the buyers. White is not much inquired for. For good Crossed and Cheviots there is still a demand, at a reduction on our rates a month ago of fully 1s. per stone.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	6	9	to	7	9
White Highland do....................	9	6		10	0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed...........	8	9		10	6
Do. do , washed	9	9		12	6
Do. Cheviot do., unwashed	9	6		12	0
Do. do., washed	13	6		17	0
White Cheviot do. do.................	20	0		22	6

Import for the week.......................... 24 bags.
Previously this year.......................... 3,811 bags.

Foreign.—The trade being well supplied at the late public sale here (London), there is little doing by private contract.

Imports for the week.............. 18 bales.
Previously this year .... 23,263 bales.

COVENT GARDEN, Monday, June 11.—Asparagus, 1s. 6d. to 5s. per bundle. Strawberries 6d. to 1s. per small pottle; Peaches 40s. per dozen; Cucumbers 8d. to 3s. per brace; Green Peas 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., Green Currants 5s. to 6s., Gooseberries 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., old Onions 4s. to 5s., and Spinach 4d. to 6d. per half-sieve; Summer Cabbages 6d. to 1s., and Horseradish 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per dozen heads; Spring Turnips 2s. to 3s., Carrots 5s. to 6s., old ditto 3s. to 4s., Spring Onions 1s. to 2s., Turnip Radishes 8d. to 10d., and Greens 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen bunches; Pine Apples 5s. to 7s., Hothouse Grapes 7s. to 8s., and New Potatoes 2d. to 6d. per lb.; Oranges 6s. to 14s., Lemons 5s. to 9s., and Forced French Beans 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per hundred; Mushrooms 9d. to 1s. per punnet; Rhubarb 4s. to 6s. per dozen bundles; Cos Lettuces 6d. to 10d. per score; Cauliflowers 3s. to 5s. per dozen heads.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, June 11.—The continued heavy stock, for the time of year, has a depressing influence upon our market, in which very little business has been transacted today, and prices have declined 3d. per cwt. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 38s. 6d.; and for forward delivery there are offers at 39s. 3d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 37s. to 37s. 3d. per cwt. net cash; rough Fat 2s. 1d. per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day ...	14,134	10,102	7,275	8,616	24,325
Price of Y. C..	40s. 6d. to 40s. 9d.	49s. 3d. to —s. 0d.	50s. 0d. to 51s. 0d.	44s. 6d. to 45s. 0d.	38s. 6d. to —s. 0d.
Delivery last week	1,408	451	735	1,573	1,035
Do. from 1st June	3,059	961	1,339	2,054	1,303
Arrived last week	121	202	264	509	155
Do. from 1st June	1,381	443	515	3,141	155
Price of Town ...	42s. 0d.	42s. 0d.	53s. 0d.	47s. 6d.	39s. 6d.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in Seeds were not extensive, and the only change in prices was a decline in Canary.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 63s.; white, 34s to 48s
Cow Grass [nominal]..................................—s. to —s.
Linseed (per qr.).......sowing 54s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 48s
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of [illegible] each) .... £8 10s. to £10 0s.
Trefoil (per cwt.).................................. 14s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, new (per last) .... £32 to £36
Ditto Cake (per ton)........................... £4 15s. to £5
Mustard (per bushel) white ...... 5s. to 10s.; brown nominal.
Coriander (per cwt.) ....16s. to 25s.
Canary (per quarter)..........120s. to 124s.; fine 140s. to 160s.
Turnip, white (per bush.) —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Tares, Winter, per bush...................... 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Carraway (per cwt.)..............28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 31s.
Rye Grass (per qr.).................................17s. to 46s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &C.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt...............30s. to 40s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. ....24s. to 42s.
Linseed (per qr.)........Baltic 38s. to 46s.; Odessa, 40s. to 46s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) .... £6 to £8 0s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1¼d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 1¾d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 1¾d. to 2d; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2¼d. to 2¾d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 2¾d. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3½d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; Kents and Half-breds, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; Downs, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 25s. 6d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 38s.; brown, 37s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £43; Spanish, £41; Sperm, £76 to £78, bagged £78; South Sea, £26 to £30; Seal, pale, £30 0s.; do. coloured, £27 0s.; Cod, £26; Cocoa nut, per tun, £38 to £42; Palm, £28 to £32. Whale Fins: South Sea, £160 per ton; North West, £160.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, June 11.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow .... 50s. to 75s. | Clover .... 55s. to 100s.
Straw .... 28s. .. 33s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, June 11.

The monthly return of the coal meter's office shows that the total quantity of coals and coke delivered in May was 277,834 tons: 209,704 tons were delivered by official meters, and 68,130 tons by private weighers. An effort has lately been made to do away with the system of weighing coals by private meters. The above return shows, however, that it has only been partially successful. The system is open to much abuse, and destroys the confidence inspired by an official guarantee. The quantity short the delivery for the corresponding month in 1848 is 2,650 tons, and short the gross delivery of coals only, ending May, 1848, 208,479 tons.

(Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.)

Bates's West Hartley, 13s. 9d.; Buddle's West Hartley, 14s.; East Adairs Main, 12s.; Hartings Hartley, 13s. 6d.; Holywell Main, 14s.; New Tanfield, 12s. 6d.; North Percy Hartley, 13s. 9d.; Ord's Redheugh, 12s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.; Tanfield Moor Butes, 12s. 6d.; Townley, 13s.; West Hartley, 14s. Wall's-end:—Acorn Close, 14s. 6d.; Bewicke and Co., 14s. 6d.; Brown's Gas, 12s.; Gibson, 14s.; Hedley, 14s. 3d.; Hotspur, 13s. 9d.; Killingworth, 14s. 3d.; Eden Main, 14s. 9d.; Lambton Primrose, 14s. 9d.; Hetton, 16s. 3d.; Haswell, 16s. 6d.; Hutton, 14s. 9d.; Lambton, 15s. 9d.; Morrison, 14s. 6d.; Plummer, 16s. 3d.; Russel's Hetton, 15s. 9d.; Stewart's, 16s. 3d.; West Belmont, 15s.; Whitwell, 14s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 16s. 3d.; Heugh Hall, 14s. 6d.; Kelloe, 15s. 6d.; South Hartlepool, 15s.; Thornley, 15s.; West Hartlepool, 15s.; Whitworth, 12s. 6d.; Adelaide Tees, 15s. 6d.; Cowndon Tees, 14s. 3d.; Denison, 14s.; South Durham, 14s. 6d.; Tees, 16s. 3d.; West Cornforth, 14s.; West Hetton, 14s. 6d.; Anthracite, 26s.; Derwentwater Hartley, 13s. 6d.; Hartley, 13s.; Sidney's Hartley, 13s. 6d.

Ships at market, 189.

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

The quantity of sugar offered in public sale to-day say 400 hhds. West India, 14,000 bags Mauritius, and 5,500 bags Bengal, exceeded the demand; and although the importers bought in fully one-third to sustain the market, yet prices declined 6d. Barbadoes sold 38s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.; Mauritius yellow, 37s. to 42s.; Bengal white Benares, 40s. to 43s.; crystallised, 43s. to 48s. In the private contract market about 200 hhds. sold, making 420 hhds., including the public sale. The refined market has been dull, and quotations are reduced 6d. Grocery lumps, 52s. to 53s. 6d.

COFFEE; a further advance of 6d. upon yesterday's prices of Ceylon has been freely paid in public sale to-day, making 1s. advance upon the public prices of last week; about 3,000 bags good to very good ordinary native sold 33s. to 33s. 6d., a few lots 31s., and about 1,500 bags are reported sold by private contract, 33s. to 33s. 6d.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Price Sixpence,

A VOICE FROM AMONG THE 950 UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS on the SABBATH QUESTION. An Essay on the Temporal Advantages of the Sabbath. By WILLIAM MEIKLE, Artizan.

London: MIALL and COCKSHAW, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

ENGLISH MONTHLY TRACT SOCIETY.

Office, 10, Red Lion-square, London.

THE object of this Society is to bring the important subject of personal religion under the consideration of the nobility and gentry of our country.

For this purpose, suitable Tracts are prepared, which, from their appearance and contents, are calculated to interest and impress the parties whose benefit is sought.

Since the formation of the Society, nearly One Million of Tracts have been circulated among the higher classes of the community.

During the past year, about 140,000 have been issued, nearly 80,000 of which number have been sent through the post to various parts of the country, and to the English gentry on the Continent, in France, Belgium, Germany, and Holland.

Three Thousand Tracts, addressed to the bereaved, have been sent during the past year to persons called, in the Providence of God, to sustain the loss of friends and relatives by death.

Many interesting and striking instances of good have, through the blessing of God, resulted from the labours of the Society.

The Committee having succeeded in obtaining two suitable Tracts on the subject of the Sabbath, have distributed 36,000 in London and different localities in our country, as well as on the Continent.

The Committee feel anxious to extend the circulation of their publications to many dark parishes in England, which they have been obliged to neglect, through want of funds—for which desirable object they now make an earnest appeal.

Contributions thankfully received in London, by the Treasurer, M. Poole, Esq., 13, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn; by the Secretary, Mr. John Stabb, 20, Red Lion-square; by the Bankers, Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., St. James's-street; at the Society's Depôt, Mr. J. F. Shaw's, bookseller, Southampton-row; and by Mr. Nisbet, bookseller, Berners-street.

TO MINISTERS' WIVES, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES GENERALLY.

HARPER TWELVETREES respectfully solicits attention to the following letter, which was addressed to the editor of the *Northern Warder*, and which appeared in that journal of February 8th last:—

"Dundee, February 7th, 1849.

"SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to impart to Free Church Ministers' families and others, a washing process they will find of considerable value with their small incomes. The writer was induced to try a new process for washing clothes, which had been advertised as a saving of time, labour, and money. After repeated trials, it has been proved to be so valuable, that it would be selfish to withhold it from others. The process is simple, whitens the clothes, and in no way injures them; but, indeed, saves them, by avoiding the hard rubbing of the old method. About one-third of soap, at least, is saved; one-fourth of time; and three-fourths of labour. Two of the public institutions in this town, the Asylum and Infirmary, besides private families, have tried it with great success, and it has only to be known to recommend itself. "A FREE CHURCH MINISTER'S WIFE."

"Harper Twelvetrees' Improved Washing Directions," in a gold and blue envelope, may be had of every bookseller in the United Kingdom for 2s. 6d., or for thirty-one stamps, and a large directed envelope, of HARPER TWELVETREES, 14, New Milman-street, Foundling. None are genuine without the gold cover.

KENT and RICHARDS, Paternoster-row, London.

Published this day, foolscap 8vo, price 5s. cloth,

THE SANCTUARY: its Lessons and its Worship. By MUNGO PONTON, Esq., F.R.S.E.

Edinburgh: OLIPHANT and SONS. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co.

Second Thousand.—Just published, demy 12mo, price 1s.,

A BRIEF HISTORY OF

BUNYAN'S CHURCH: Compiled chiefly from its own Records; accompanied with a Concise Statement of its present Requirements, Obligations, and Intentions. By JOHN JUKES.

"Ask now of the days that are past."—Deut. iv. 32.

"The entire account is truly 'an instructive story. It shows us how much stronger religious principle is than political power,' p. 23. And, the testimony it furnishes to the value of scriptural Voluntaryism is fine and strong."—*Evangelical Magazine*, May, 1849.

London: PARTRIDGE and OAKEY, Paternoster-row. Bedford: ROWLAND HILL, High-street.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET and UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. &c., of very superior quality, at exceedingly low prices; viz., the very best
BRUSSELS CARPETS, 3s. 3½d. per yard.
Splendid Tapestry ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per yard.
Elegant Damask for Curtains, from 9d. to 1s. 4d. per yard.
Superior Four-post Bedstead, with cornices, rings, and rods complete, 3½ guineas.
Solid Rosewood Drawing-room Chairs, stuffed, all horse hair, from 17s. 6d. to 40s.
Dining-room Chairs, warranted all horse hair, from 12s. 6d. to 25s.
Easy Chairs, in endless variety, from 30s. to 6 guineas.
Couches of superior quality, from 3½ to 7 guineas.
CHAMBER CHAIRS, from 2s. to 4s.
Japanned French Bedstead, 16s. 6d.
Mahogany ditto ditto, 3 guineas to 6 guineas.
Marble-top Wash-stand, 32s. 6d. to 5 guineas.
3-ft. Japanned Chest of Drawers, 22s. 6d.
3-ft. Mahogany ditto ditto, from 40s. to 4½ guineas.
Wool Mattrasses, from 14s.
Warranted Purified Feather Beds, in linen ticks, from 3½ to 7 guineas.
Elegant Gilt Window Cornices, from 3s. to 5s. per foot.

JOHN VOLLUM,

No. 3, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON,

Respectfully solicits the Nobility, Gentry, and Families furnishing, to an inspection of his elegant, extensive, and most superior Stock of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, manufactured under his own personal inspection of thoroughly seasoned materials, by first rate workmen. The striking superiority of this class of furniture over the showy, trumpery articles now so generally introduced to the public, will, upon inspection, be at once apparent to gentlemen of taste and judgment.

Separate show rooms for Bedding, an extensive stock of which is always on sale, guaranteed perfectly *purified* and ready for immediate use.

The Carpet Department will be found to contain a large and splendid assortment of Velvet Pile, Axminster, Turkey, Brussels, and Kidderminster Carpets, Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Floor Cloths, &c.

A choice stock of Silk and Worsted Damasks, Silk Tabouretts, Brocades, Chintzes, &c., of the most novel and *recherché* designs, the prices of which will be found at least 20 per cent. under any other house in London, for articles of the same quality.

The name of VOLLUM has stood pre-eminent for upwards of 42 years for a superior class of Furniture, combined with very low prices, having been established in the immediate locality in the year 1804, and now just removed to No. 3, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY; observe, on the right-hand side passing down the City-road towards the Bank.

Families waited upon with patterns and designs without charge if not approved. Detailed Catalogues, containing an accurate guide to persons about commencing housekeeping, to be had gratis, or sent post free.

No charge made for packing country orders.

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER's Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..	0	15	0	ea. to	1	2	0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4	4	0	..	4	10	0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4	16	0	..	5	10	0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather).........	1	8	0	..	1	16	0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed....	1	1	0	..	1	8	0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed....	2	0	0	..	3	5	0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors..................	3	4	0	..	3	10	0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2	15	0	..	3	15	0
Mahogany loo tables, French polished..	2	11	0	..	2	14	0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3	10	0	..	4	8	0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3	5	0	..	3	10	0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished........	4	12	0	..	5	15	0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors.......	3	12	6	..	5	5	0
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking or lath bottoms, polished	4	0	0	..	4	15	0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round..	6	6		..	7	15	6
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2	12	6	..	3	12	6
Dressing tables, en suite	2	5	0	..	2	11	0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8	10	0	..	15	0	0
ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2	5	0	..	2	15	0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat	0	3	0	..		5	0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2	1	0	.		17	0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0	16	6			17	6

₊ Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALL, and SAMUEL COCKSHAW, at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the Parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the Proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALL, at the Office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill. — WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1849.